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UNE PETITE.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

'Twas in the mountains I met her
  Last summer in early July;
You ask if I soon will forget her?
  Indeed, my dear fellow, not I.
So dainty and charming a creature
  Ne'er yet has graced german or ball;
Every pose of her form, every feature,
  I still can recall.

Her gowns were remarkably tasty,
  Her hat had a fashionable tone,
Her speech, though it rarely was hasty,
  Yet showed she'd a mind of her own;
And I was her favored adorer,
  Won glances and smiles on the sly,
Though mamma hovered watchfully o'er her
  With guardian eye.

The end came with hazy September
  When Gertrude went back to the town;
With pleasure I long shall remember
  Her laughter, and even her frown.
Did I speak out my love ere we parted?
  Well, no, I did not, for you see
The maiden who left me half-hearted
  Was aged—JUST THREE!

—The Rambler.

HIS GUARDIAN.

BY L. T.

"Fair as a lily, graceful as a gazelle! Who is she? I would give a thousand dollars if I might but paint that face!"

The words were spoken hurriedly, and somewhat too loudly for the time and place.

Many bystanders heard them, and looked at the speaker, the lady, then at each other, and smiled.

But the lady herself—a young, slight girl, with large blue eyes, pale, golden hair, and a face like the picture of a saint, so fair and pure it seemed—held on her way, leaning on her escort's arm, without a change of expression or even a startled sidelong glance, to show that the artist's impetuous wish had reached her ear.

Calmly she sat in her box at the concert that evening, with her blue eyes fixed upon the stage. Many an opera glass was turned upon her from below, and in a secluded corner of the stalls sat Gervase Livingstone, the artist, gazing at her, with his heart and soul in his large, dark, passionate eyes.

"Who can she be?" he whispered to an intimate friend.

"I do not know. The face is a new one," was the low reply.

"A new one! It looks as if it was but just created—as if those eyes had never looked upon a sinful world!" raved the artist. "Years ago, when I was a schoolboy in the country, I knew a child with a face almost as pure and sweet. She died, as earthly angels always do. Yet, had she lived, she would have been like that girl. Poor little May!"

Leaning his head upon his hand, the artist lost himself in a dream of his boyhood's love. When he looked up again the concert was drawing to a close, and the box was empty—the divinity had gone!

Hurrying from the house, he inquired right and left among the attendants at the door; and finally, by a gift of money, so refreshed the memory of one that he said that he had seen the young lady drive off in a private carriage before the concert was over, with "a gentleman as might be her father, sir, and they went to the Everett House."

To the Everett House followed the enamored artist, only to be disappointed. The servant whom he feed liberally assured him that no such young lady was stopping there. Some wild impulse, for which he could scarcely account, led the artist to examine the hotel register. He looked for the name of "May Cameron"—it was the name of his earliest love—and it was not there.

Meanwhile the fair object of his search was speeding from the city as fast as the midnight train could carry her toward Boston. Although the hour was so late, she was wakeful, and clasped her hands over her eyes as she rested her head on the pillow, in a vain attempt to shut out from mind and memory the picture of a haunting face.

"He did not recognize me," she thought, with a sigh. "And yet I knew him in spite of the change—in spite of the added height, the altered face, the dark moustache—I knew him at the moment when his eyes met mine, as we entered at the door."

And then she blushed at the memory of the words he had uttered.

"Pauline," said she, softly.

The second occupant of the "section" stirred on her couch, and, answered, drowsily:

"What is it, May?"

"Are you asleep?"

"What a question? No, not now," replied Pauline, stifling a groan. "What troubles you, my May of Mays? You generally drop asleep the instant your pretty head touches the pillow."

"But not to-night, Pauline. I cannot sleep. I have been thinking of all you told me about—"

"About Gervase Livingstone?" asked Pauline, finishing the sentence.

"Hush! Speak lower, Pauline. There are so many people near. Yes, I am troubled—deeply troubled by what you say of him."

"It is true, May."

"Who told you, Pauline?"

"My brother, in the first instance. He knows him well—is often at his rooms—and regrets his intemperance more than any of the rest of his friends, I think."

"Does your brother think—does he consider him entirely past reform?" asked May, with a trembling voice.

Hearing it, and the suppressed sob that followed the question, Pauline Danforth, who was a kind-hearted little city belle, came out of her nest and sat down beside her friend.

"Dear May, my brother James has often said that if Livingstone had a reason—a motive—for reforming, his reform would be a settled thing."

"What motive?"

"I explain myself bunglingly, I fear. James meant, my dear May, that if Livingstone could be induced to fall in love, the lady might work his reformation easily, if she chose to do so."

"He loves no one, then, at present?"

"No one, May. James says that he believes him to be faithful to the memory of a child who died years ago. It is an odd thing to say of a man like him, but James declares that Livingstone really loved that child, and that he loves her now."

"If that is true" said May Warburton, drying her eyes, "he may yet be saved."

"What do you mean, dear?"

"I mean that I am that child, Pauline."

"But the child died," replied Pauline, with an astonished look.

"No. My cousin, Mary Cameron, died, and he must have seen the notice of her death, or heard of it, and supposed it to be mine. Just before her illness my good Uncle Warburton came to my country home, and finding me a poor and friendless orphan, adopted me as his own child, and gave me his name."

"And was it in that little country town that you knew Gervase Livingstone as a boy?" inquired Pauline.

"Yes. He had been sent to the house of some old family servant for his health, and he remained there for two years, while his parents were in Europe. Oh! Pauline, he was the noblest, kindest, most generous-hearted boy! If you will only help me now to save him!"

"I!" exclaimed Pauline.

"You," replied May, caressing and kissing her. "Oh, don't refuse me, dear. Papa is so stern and unforgiving about such things. He would think Gervase—I mean Mr. Livingstone—not worth saving, because of this one fault. It is vain to hope for help from him. But if you will only assist me, dear, good Pauline, I have such a plan!"

"Indeed?" said Pauline, laughing. "So I am to be bribed with a kiss. Well, let me hear your plan for the benefit of Gervase—I mean Mr. Livingstone—and we will see what can be done."

"I shall need your brother's aid, too, but that you must secure. And oh! both of you must promise to keep my secret from every one," said May.

Then leaning her cheek against Pauline's, she whispered, in the silence of the midnight, her innocent plot for the redemption of a human soul.

Pauline Danforth's stay in Boston was but a short one, and on her return to New York it was noticed by her escort that she carried in her own hands, and for the whole distance, a small ebony box, mounted in silver, and fastened with a silver lock and key. "A jewel box," as he supposed.

On the evening of her arrival at the home in Fifth Avenue, after the family greetings were over, Pauline sought a private interview with her brother James, and, after a long explanation, left the ebony box in his care.

"May is a trump, Pauline, and you are another," was the young man's somewhat undignified exclamation, as he brushed his cambric handkerchief across his eyes. "And Livingstone is well worth saving, and the little box shall be in his possession to-morrow evening before he sleeps."

"Secretly, James, remember," said Pauline. "He must not know from whom the gift comes, till he has shown himself worthy of it."

"Trust me for that," replied her brother. "If there were more women on earth like you and May, women ready to use their influence over men in this fashion, we should be a great deal better than we are, my dear."

So James carried off his prize to his own room.

The next evening a party of gay friends met, as they were often in the habit of meeting, at the artist's rooms. Wine flowed freely, and the pictures on the wall could scarcely be seen for the cloud of smoke that rose from a dozen cigars.

When the revel was at its height James Danforth rose from his chair and held out his hand to the host:

"Good-by, Livingstone."

"What! are you going! So soon?" said the artist, surprised.

"Yes. Going for good and all, my boy."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean," said Danforth, seriously, "that there is a time for all things, and the time for reflection has now come to me. We are all on the downward track, boys—you know it as well as I. An angel has warned me, and I am going to stop now while I can. Follow my example if you have any regard for yourselves, or for the mothers, sisters and wives at home who love you. Good-by, boys. Good-by, Gervase. I shall join you here no more."

He left the room. They all sat gazing at each other in silence. His words had struck home to every heart, as he had intended them to do. One after another of the now quiet party stole away with some excuse. In half an hour after James Danforth had closed the door behind him the artist sat alone by his fireside, leaning his head upon his hand, and gazing sadly into the burning coals.

"The wives—the mothers—the sisters at home—who love you," he muttered to himself. "They did well to obey the call. I would have obeyed it, in my turn, but who lives now to care for me? My mother and little May are both in their graves; sister I have none—wife I shall never have! Ah, what does it matter? A short life and a merry one for me, and no one will shed a tear over its ending. I'll have another glass of wine. What's this?"

In reaching up to the mantel-shelf for the glass he had left there, his hand struck against the little ebony chest, which stood in the place of honor, directly under a little water-color sketch made from memory of the long-lost child, "May."

The silver key was in the silver lock.

The artist turned it, wondering how the beautiful toy came there without his knowledge. His surprise increased when the lid flew back, displaying a beautiful drinking cup of gold, elaborately chased, and enriched with rubies beneath the curving brim.

"What a beautiful thing!" exclaimed the artist, lifting the cup from its bed of rose-colored velvet. "Who can have sent such a gift? Did those fellows bring it secretly with them to-night, I wonder? Anyway, it is a perfect gem, and I'll fill it to the brim with champagne, and see if I can drive these melancholy thoughts away."

Approaching the table, he lifted the flask. Something flashed at that moment at the bottom of the cup. Turning it toward the light he saw a picture, framed in gems, and bending nearer, the large blue eyes of the lovely stranger at the concert looked up at him from the depths of the goblet with an earnest, appealing gaze.

He nearly dropped the cup in his surprise. Snatching the ebony case from the chimney-piece, he searched it eagerly for some clew to the mysterious gift.

Half-hidden in the velvet lining, he found a morsel of paper, and drawing it forth, and holding it to the light, he read:

"Not dead, but hoping and praying for you ever.
MAY."

"May! May alive! Alive and remembering me!" he exclaimed. And then, as the full significance of the gift flashed across his mind, the crimson flushed to his temples, and sinking on his knees, he laid his head down beside the magic goblet, and burst into a passion of tears.

Those who called at the rooms of the artist during the next week found them closely shut. At last it was rumored about that he had suddenly sailed for England, and a few days more proved the rumor to be true.

A year passed by, and at the annual exhibition of the Academy painters a picture made its appearance which took the world of fashion completely by storm. Every paper noticed it; every person spoke of it; and so numerous and so approving were the comments that pretty Pauline Danforth, who, in general, cared nothing whatever about pictures of any kind, asked her brother James to take her to the gallery to see this wonder on a certain day.

James, like a kind brother, consented, but with an odd twinkle in his eye, which Pauline could not quite understand. When that evening's train from Boston brought Mr. Warburton and his adopted daughter, May, for a visit of some weeks, James eyes seemed to twinkle more brightly than ever; and, of his own accord, he invited Miss May to join their party on the following day.

May accepted the invitation with a suppressed sigh. Hearing which, James smiled so broadly that Pauline hunted him speedily into a corner, and demanded a share of his secret, whatever it might be.

But James proved obdurate. She would know all, he said, at the gallery, where the name of the successful artist was to be proclaimed on the following day.

Pauline reflected a moment.

"Oh!" she exclaimed; and her eyes began to dance in their turn.

But not one word said the little traitress to her friend May. Only she took care that their visit to the gallery should be paid at a very early hour, before the fashionable world had scarcely risen from their beds.

Early as it was, however, one gentleman stood before the famous picture, gazing intently at the beautiful golden-haired guardian angel, who, with white waving wings, bent forward over the shoulder of a dark-browed man, walking heedlessly on a flower-strewn descent, toward a fearful gulf, and drew from his unwilling hand a golden cup overflowing with wine.

Pauline gave one swift glance at the angel in the picture and at the solitary gazer. Then she touched her brother's arm, and while May went unsuspectingly forward, the two vanished into an inner room, where a portrait gallery had been recently improvised.

Hearing the light step behind him the artist turned away, with a crimsoning brow, from the contemplation of his own picture.

But, with his first glance at the face of the newcomer, he paused.

May, unheeding him in her haste to see the picture, lifted her eyes to the canvas. She stood rooted to the spot in her amazement, her heart throbbing, her color rising, and at last, her blue eyes filling with tears.

"Oh, Pauline!" she exclaimed, in an agitated tone. "It must be his picture! No one else could have painted it! He is saved!"

"Yes, thanks to you sweet angel, under God, he is saved!" replied a deep voice.

She turned, and met the dark eyes of the artist gazing at her in worship.

"May—my little May—will you take the life you rescued?" he asked.

With a noble courage she laid her hand in his. And now no home is happier than that of the famous painter, where his sweet "Guardian Angel" smiles upon his walls, and dwells enshrined within his loving heart.

The Mushroom Industry.

The growing of mushrooms, an industry at yet little developed in this country, assumes vast proportions in the neighborhood of the French metropolis. Whether the Parisian epicures have an especial weakness for this most delicious of vegetables, whether their gardeners are more enterprising and skilful than those of our cities, or whether the immense abandoned stone quarries in the vicinity of Paris offer unusually favorable conditions for mushroom growing, does not appear. The fact however, is not to be disputed, that the environs of this great city produce more mushrooms than those of any other city of which we have knowledge. Her subterranean caverns cannot solve the whole mystery, for large quantities are produced above ground, and in private gardens thrifty beds of this delicacy may often be seen growing in tubs, boxes, or even upon simple wide boards lying upon the ground.

When we are told that the average daily production of the Paris mushroom growers amounts to 25 tons, we may begin to realize something of the importance of the business. Of course this vast amount is not all consumed by the Parisians. On the contrary, a large proportion is preserved in various ways, for shipment to other cities and countries, and in many of the far inland towns of our own country we may purchase French mushrooms at the better class of grocery stores at fancy prices.

Sailing for Wealth.

An expedition will soon sail from Philadelphia for Vizo, Spain, in search of the Spanish treasure galleons sunk in the bay in 1702. An engineer who visited the spot last summer declares that he has positively located eleven of the sunken treasure galleons, and, in a diver's suit, went down upon the decks of several of them, which were lying at the depths of thirty or forty feet below the surface. With a charge of dynamite he blew off the deck of one of them and laid bare the general cargo, which consisted of huge logs of mahogany and logwood in perfect preservation. He also picked up coins from the deck, and iron balls, mementoes of the sea fight 183 years ago.

Taking Up Forest Trees.

To take up a young forest, says a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, first wind a wet sack around the stem, close to the ground, so tightly that it cannot slip; then take a timber hitch with a small cable-chain, cut off a few roots on the side opposite the steady team, and you will get nearly every root whole, and plenty of soil. I took up 100 Rock Maples in this way last spring, after I had learned to wind the sack properly, without damage to the trees. In this way two men with a team will take up more trees in an hour than they could without a team in half a day.

Signs for a City Drug Store.

Soda Water—The Spas at Home—One Hundred Springs—Puplic Telephone—Free Attarmizer with Attar of Roses—Postage Stamps—Parcels Mailed—Packer's Express; Trunks 5 cents. Advertisements Received for all the Papers, and for the New ones to be issued next week—City Directory—United States Gazetteer—Cigars—Messages Cheerfully Delivered—We know Everybody and Everything—Oh! Come in—Don't go Past.

Leaf Compost.

Spread twenty bushels of dead leaves three inches thick on the ground, then a bushel of slaked fresh lime, then leaves and lime several feet high. In some months cut it down and shovel it over. Slake the fresh lime with salt water. If convenient add thin layers of muck.

Weeds in Lawns.

An easy way to kill plantain, dandelion, and other weeds in a lawn, is to place a little sulphuric acid with a stick on the crown of each plant, carrying the acid in an open mouthed bottle with a long handle, so as not to touch it with fingers or clothes.

HOME DECORATIONS.

Amy Lawson, of Brooklyn, Tells How to Make Some Useful and Ornamental Things.

LAMP AND TOILET MATS.

Take twelve sheets of fine tissue paper, double each in the middle crosswise, put two thus folded together, and fold them in the middle lengthwise then fold over and over till you have a strip about an inch wide. When you have one strip tightly folded proceed with the other ten, folding two together, till you have six long strips. Weave these together in checker-board style so that all the ends will be of the same length. When all are even, with a needle and thread, tack each corner and center piece securely together. This makes a center amply large for an ordinary sized mat. When the tacking is complete with sharp scissors cut the doubled sides, then cut in fine fringes as near to the center as possible. The finer the fringe is cut the prettier it will look when shaken out. Having cut all the ends give the fringe a turn through a crimper, then shake it all lose, rubbing it between the hands to increase the curly appearance. If a rainbow mat is desired the greatest number of colors to be obtained can be used.

CHAIR COVERS.

These covers are made of coarse gray linen which is lined off into diamonds with a star in the middle of each diamond. The goods are generally sold for kitchen tablecloths. Divide three stars into groups of four, six, or eight, and work each star over with worsted of different color, taking care that the colors harmonize with each other. When all the stars are embroidered, sew narrow black velvet ribbon over the lines which form the diamonds.

PHOTOGRAPH CASES.

A pretty case for cabinet photographs, preferred by many to an album, is made of plush in any desired color. Nine inches by twenty-six are about the right dimensions. That is, have an oblong piece as wide as the cabinet is tall, and about three inches more than three times the width of the picture. Line with satin or silk, wadded a little, with a little satchet powder on the wadding, edge with a silk cord with ends to tie around the case, after it has been folded twice across, so as to make a receptacle shaped something like an envelope.

LAMP SHADE.

A shade for a round lamp globe is made of ribbon three or four inches wide. A piece is needed just long enough to fit easily around the globe after it is joined. The upper edge of the ribbon is gathered slightly to make it conform in shape to the globe. The lower edge is finished off with a border of antique lace.

WHISK BROOM HOLDER.

Take a straw cuff and gild or bronze it; ornament it with a few peacock feathers, held in place with a satin ribbon bow. Add a ribbon to hang it up by.

FLOOR MATS.

Take heavy pieces of woolen cloth and cut tongue shape, three inches long and two inches wide at the broad end. Work in coarse button-hole stitch all around with shaded Germantown yarn, and then put in a star of some contrasting color in the center; now take a piece of carpet for the center, and sew three rows of pieces around.

FIRE SCREENS.

Cut a foundation the shape required of stiff black net. Sew peacock feathers firmly on this net, beginning at the edge, placing the feathers a little beyond it, and finishing off in the center. Let the best feathers be placed at the edge, for there they show the most, and place the small ones in the center. Do not let the quails of the feathers be too long, or it will have a bunch effect; put the feathers as closely together as possible, and take care that the thread does not entangle in the small light feathers and make them look ragged. The best way is to hold the thread rather tightly round the little finger of the right hand until it is nearly all drawn through. When the feathers are strongly sewn on, cover the place where they join with a bird's head and neck, or a tuft of peacock's breast feathers.

Good Coffee.

Mrs. Corson, in a lecture, says: It is one of the simplest things in the world to make a good cup of coffee, and this can easily be accomplished by applying a little common sense. If you put boiling water on coffee, and do not let it boil, you have all the good qualities preserved. One reason dyspeptics can not drink coffee is because it is boiled. The style of coffee is just a matter of fancy. I have made as good coffee from an old tomato can as I have ever supped from a cup filled from the finest French coffee urn. We should take lessons in this matter from the Turks and Arabians, who grind their coffee to a fine powder. When the coffee is ground as fine as possible put it in a little bag of unbleached muslin, which should be tied tightly enough to prevent the escape of the grounds. If you use a cup of unground coffee you can make ever a quart of very strong, black coffee. In making coffee many people sacrifice flavor for strength. Bitterness comes from boiling. When boiling water is placed on the bag of ground coffee it should stand at least three minutes before serving. Remember, the longer it stands the stronger it becomes.

Linen That Has Turned Yellow.

When linen has turned yellow cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk and hang it over a fire in a wash kettle. When the soap has completely melted put in the linen and boil it half an hour, then take it out. Have ready a lather of soap and water, wash the linen in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a very little blue in the last. When linen is scorched use the following remedy: Add a quart of vinegar, the juice of half a dozen large onions, about an ounce of soap rasped down, a fourth of a pound of fuller's earth, an ounce of lime, and one ounce of pearl-ash. Boil the whole until it is pretty thick, and spread some of it upon the scorched part. Allow it to remain until dry, then scrape it off and wash. Two or three applications will restore the linen, unless so much scorched that the fiber is destroyed. A little pipe clay dissolved in the water used for washing linen will clean it thoroughly, with half the amount of soap and a great diminution of labor. The article will be greatly improved in color, and the texture will be benefited.

Public Benefactors.

The gifts to American colleges from twenty different individuals aggregate more than $23,000,000. Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins, and Asa Packer gave $14,000,000 among them. Henry F. Durant gave $1,000,000 to Wellesly College, whose under-graduates have afforded material for fervent poetry to all the college papers in the land.

THE MAN OF NO ACCOUNT.

"Wake up here! Wake up, I tell you!" said a voice in the street.

Dr. Vickers was in his office, where he had been sitting, reading an old German book. He threw the book on a table, opened the window and looked out.

The cathedral clock struck two. The gaslight flared in the keen wind. The street was still, save where now and then a belated pedestrian hurried along, and from an adjacent square some votaries of Bacchus were vociferating their intention of not going home till morning,

Till daylight doth appear.

A man was lying asleep on the office step. A big, burly policeman had him by the shoulder, shaking him. "Get up, I say! Get up!"

The sleeper rose from his recumbent position, yawning, and said:

"Certainly, my dear sir. Anything to oblige. But you should not be so vehement in your manner. You really should not. You would find it to your advantage to cultivate repose."

"Don't be a-givin' me any o' your lip!" said the moral policeman, "but come along to the station-house."

"But really, now, you are too attentive, Policeman. I object to going to prison. I am neither drunk nor disorderly, and I have no felonious intents upon my neighbor's goods. I thank you for your interest in me, but a coolness on your part, a studied avoidance of my vicinity, would please me well. *Au revoir*, Mr. Policeman."

And so saying, the man lay down on the steps. The exasperated officer caught him by the coat-collar and jerked him to a sitting posure.

"If you don't come along now, you'll wish you had," he said, at the same time giving him another jerk that sent him on his feet. The man looked into the face of the other and replied:

"No, it would be impossible for me, under any circumstances, to wish to accompany you. You exceed the bounds of probability when you say that, my good fellow. But since you are so importunate, I will go, always under protest, though, always under protest."

So saying he descended the steps. The Doctor had been an interested spectator of this scene, and now, acting from impulse, called out:

"Wait a minute, officer," and shutting the window went out into the hall and opened the street door.

"Let the fellow alone, officer," said he to the policeman. "I will see that he does no harm."

"But he can't go on a-layin' round asleep on door steps," replied the majesty of the law.

"I admit my conduct was open to adverse criticism," the stranger said, waving his hand. "The customs of society do not warrant a man in going to bed with his boots, especially when his couch of dreams is naught but the cold, cold stones of a door step. But I will make a handsome apology if necessary," he continued, bowing to the policeman.

After a little more parleying with the offended policeman, the Doctor induced him to depart without the offending sleeper. Still acting from impulse, he invited the stranger to enter the office. The only explanation of his conduct was that he wished to hear him talk. Possibly the fact of the German book having been a psychological work may have had some bearing on Dr. Vickers' anomalous conduct. Beside, it was in the night, and no one would know it. Deeds under such circumstances are never so heinous as when performed in the broad, uncompromising light of day.

Once seated by the fire, the Doctor saw that his new acquaintance was a man something over thirty years, who would have been handsome under happier circumstances But neglect and dissipation had made sad havoc with his face. The Doctor placed a lunch on a small table, and courteously invited him to eat. The other drew his chair up to the table, and then said, with an affected air of concern:

"You must give me assurance, Doctor, that food partaken of at this late hour will not be detrimental to my general health. I never play tricks with my digestion."

With assumed solemnity the Doctor assured him that he might eat with impunity. The other professed himself satisfied and went to eating. He was evidently very hungry and equally reluctant to let it be too apparent, so that the Doctor made an excuse and withdrew. When he returned the plate was empty, and the stranger was seated in front of the fire.

He looked so thin, so pinched with hunger, so blue with cold, so utterly forsaken and disreputable, that for the first time Dr. Vickers felt a compassion for him. He drew an armchair to the other side of the fire, opposite him.

"I don't imagine life wears a roseate hue for you, eh?" said he, interrogatively.

"Well," said the other, "I have not much of which to complain at present. I am warm and have eaten. It is not always so with me. A stomach is such an inconvenient thing. I often reflect on the folly of my having one." Here the unknown struck an attitude and continued.

"You know what the poet says:

"You may live without books—
  What is knowledge, but grieving?
You may live without hope—
  What is hope but deceiving?
You may live without love—
  What is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without
  dining?"

"You are acquainted with the poets, are you?" said Dr. Vickers.

"I have, sir, quite a knowledge of polite literature. In fact, I have done a little writing myself. It never came to anything. Nothing ever does that I undertake. I was never thoroughly trained in anything. I am the man of no account," he said, exactly as though he was introducing somebody.

"What has been the matter?" asked the other.

"Wrong training," replied the man of no account. "If I had been apprenticed in early life to a shoemaker, and learned somewhat, but it is fatiguing to the nerves."

"But what do you intend doing in the future?" asked the doctor.

"Do?" repeated the other. "Just as little as possible till the end of the chapter. What does a watch do when it has no main-spring? I have no main-spring." He smoked a little while and looked moodily into the fire.

The Cathedral clock struck three. Then the other clocks in the towers took it up and told the hour.

"One—two—three," repeated the man. "Quite a romantic situation for you, isn't it—sitting at 3 o'clock in the morning, receiving the confidences of a common tramp? But I am a human being, sir, and I once had a conscience and a heart. I have been through things that were enough to kill both, though once in a while I have an uneasy ache where my heart was like the throb of a nerve after a tooth is out. That is when memory wakens up. Sometimes in the night when it storms. And always in the spring. Out in the country, you know, when you smell things just starting to grow, and after sunset, when the gray night begins to cover the fields, and the frogs are peeping in the ponds. Something hurts me then; everything is so innocent and peaceful. I always get into town as fast as I can, and beg, borrow or steal a drink or two. That fixes me all right. I forget everything then, only that I am a beast without a soul. I wish I had a drink now," said he, in what tried to be a braggadocio tone.

The Doctor made no reply to this, and the man dropped his head on his breast and sat silent for quite a little while. When he spoke again it was in an altered tone and with an altered manner.

"I've always thought if my mother had lived it would have been different. Perhaps it wouldn't, but I've noticed a man's mother is about the best friend he has. A woman is generally good to her child, no matter how bad she is every other way. It seems to be their nature. Heaven knows there isn't much use in a man putting any faith in one under any other circumstances. Let me tell you something. Sometimes, when I am trudging my way along a dark, lonesome road, with feet lamed with walking and a tired body, and head nearly crazed with thinking, I feel like I'd find some relief in talking it all over with some one. That helps any one if he is in trouble—helps decent, respectable people, I mean. Of course nothing could do me much good. But I'm going to tell you the thing always in my mind only when I am drunk. When I was a young fellow, nearly through college, my father lost his money. I was engaged to a girl—such a pretty girl, all smiles and dimples and golden hair. I thought she was the purest, sweetest woman God ever made. And I believed in her and loved her—my God! How I loved her! I could have knelt down and kissed the hem of her garment. I look back now and feel as sorry for myself as though I had been some other young fool, adoring something that had never existed. Well, when the money was gone I went to work. I never dreamed of her not being true to me, so I had the hope of her to help me. It was up-hill work, brought up as I had been. I used to think I'd be obliged to remake myself. But I might have done something in time; I don't know, though. One day—I remember it as though it had only been an hour ago—I had a letter from her telling me she was going to be married. It was a hot day in August. I was on the wharf when I read the letter—I never see the sun shining on water to this day but what it makes me feel sick.

"I fell over, they said, and they thought it was a sunstroke. I never believed in anybody after that. And I didn't care. What had I to care for? I just drifted. Ten years afterward, I came out of a gambling-house in New York city at midnight. It was a bitter night. There was a cold wind blowing that seemed just from the eternal snow fields of an Arctic winter. There was snow on the ground, and the moonlight made the very air white. I stood in the door, dreading to brave the wind. A woman came around the corner and accosted me. Sir, if I was sent to endless torment and suffered for an eternity, I could not forget. There she stood, a thing too low for an honest man to look at. Her thin dress blowing round her shivering limbs. Her shoulders wrapped in a dingy shawl. Her hair—great heaven! how I once loved it. I used to call it "Goldilocks"—it was blown around her neck in an unkempt mass. And the face—the face. How I cried over its counterfeit representation! The little picture I once carried of her had been blistered with the hot tears that had fallen on it. Years of longing, loneliness. Poor boy! poor boy! Why could not God have taken me then, when I was innocent and believed in her? And now I must carry always with me while my soul shall live, forever and forever, if what they say is true. Always see the face as it was then, blear-eyed and bloated and degraded. I knew her in an instant; ruined as she was, I tried to speak to her, but my tongue seemed to cling to the roof of my mouth. I leaned forward and seized her arm. A look of horrified recognition came into her face. She shrieked out my name, and then ran down the street, with the wind blowing her scanty clothing round her, till she was lost to view."

He stopped and wiped the drops off his forehead with his ragged coat sleeve.

"That is all. I never saw her again, waking or sleeping—for it comes to me in dreams—I see her as I saw her on that night, only when I drink and forget it."

He rose from his chair with these last words and said:

"I am going now."

"But is there nothing I can do for you?" begun the Doctor. "Isn't there something—"

The other interrupted him.

"You, nor any one else, can do anything for me."

And he opened the door of the room. On the steps he turned and lifted his hat.

"Good night, sir. When I say good-bye to you, I probably say 'good-bye' to the last gleam of respectability that will ever cross my path. Good night."

And he was gone in a moment more, and the shadows of the black night had swallowed him up.

Three days afterward Dr. Vickers was to the city hospital. An attendant said to him:

"There was a man brought here yesterday badly hurt. I think he is dying. I wish you would look at him."

So he walked through the dormitory between the two long rows of beds. As they neared the last one in the row they saw a group about it. One of the nurses came to meet them.

"You are too late, Doctor; he is dead," said he.

The Doctor drew near. They took away the sheet that covered the face. The cold, gray light that came through the window fell upon the dead face of

"The man of no account."—*Courier-Journal.*

ALL SORTS.

Elsie asks: "How can I get a good name for my dog?" Keep him in the house, dear. This is the easiest way.—*Boston Post.*

"Auld Lang Syne" is like the Lord's prayer; everybody thinks he knows it until he attempts a second verse.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"Attacked While in Bed" is the title of a new story. Instead of writing about it the author should have lit the lamp and killed them.

"Oh, where does beauty linger?" sings a Philadelphia poetess. Considerable of it usually lingers upon a young man's shoulder unless her head rests very quietly.

The reason why Gladstone did not understand how to run the government perfectly was probably due to his neglect to read the editorials of American editors touching on that subject.

When an editor tells a good-looking young poetess that her verses on "Lilacs" are "perfectly lovely," you may set it down in your mind that he can lilac everything when he wants to.

If Adam had only had the "chipper readiness" to remark, when invited by his spouse to taste the forbidden fruit, "Not this Eve," we should all be living in Southern Mesopotamia at the present day.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The microscope reveals that there are more than 4,000 muscles in a caterpillar, and that the eye of the drone contains 1,000 mirrors. There are spiders as small as a grain of sand, and they spin a thread so fine that it would require 400 of them to equal the size of a single hair.

The Rev. Sam Jones advises us to "kick this old world as we would a rubber ball." No, guess not, Sam; we've seen the trick before, only it was done by placing a common strawberry-blonde brick beneath an antiquated tile on the side-walk. It is a pretty good trick, Samuel, but it will only take outside the city limits.

Judge—"Please describe the man you saw talking to the prisoner."

Prisoner—"I don't know how ter do it, yer honor."

"Can't describe him? Did he look like any of these lawyers? Did he look like me?"

"No, yer honor. He looked like an intelligent gentleman."—*Philadelphia Call.*

One Man Out of a Million.

"People may talk as they like about the dishonesty of cashiers, but I know ours is all right," said the president of a Wall street bank to one of the directors.

"How do you know?"

"I'm sure of it."

"What assurance have you?"

"Why, only yesterday he borrowed an umbrella from me and returned it last night."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 21, 1885

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention will assemble in the Opera House, in the city of Harrisburg, on **Wednesday, August 26th,** at 10 A. M., to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, and to transact such other business as it may determine.

Under the rules of the party the representation in the State Convention consists of Representative delegates, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast for the nominee for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election (1882), or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective Representative districts, provided that each Representative district shall have at least one delegate. The representation for the coming Convention is the same as it was in 1883 and 1884. Copies of the rules or the apportionment of delegates will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

☞ Orders for the purchase of railroad tickets at reduced rates, good from August 24th to 29th, over the H. & B. R. R., P. R. R., P. & E., and N. C. R. R., to Harrisburg and return, will be sent to delegates and others "entitled to be in regular attendance" at the Convention, upon application to the undersigned after August 5.

Delegates to the Convention, alternates or substitutes, County Chairmen and members of the State Committee, are requested to forward the names and post-office addresses of delegates at once.

W. U. HENSEL,
Chairman Dem., State Com., Lancaster, Pa.
J. B. LICHTY, Secretary.

THE most valuable present received by Queen Victoria's daughter at her recent wedding, was given her by Eugenie, the ex-Empress of France, a tea and coffee service of solid gold, each piece being richly chased.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, and probably the oldest lawyer in the State, died on Sunday last at his home in that city, in the 91st year of his age. He was a young soldier in the war of 1812, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1815.

THE New York Democratic State Committee met at Saratoga on Tuesday last, and decided to hold the State Convention at that city, on Thursday, the 24th of September. Mr. Manning's resignation as chairman of the committee was presented and Attorney General John O'Brien was elected in his place.

MICHAEL DAVITT instead of opposing Mr. Parnell at the approaching election in Ireland for new members of the House of Commons, as it was reported some time ago he intended doing, said in a public speech last week that he would put his shoulder to the wheel to help elect the Parnellite candidates.

THE Greenback State Convention which met at Erie last week, nominated Dr. N. C. Whitney, of Warren county, for State Treasurer. Twenty-one counties were represented by forty-two delegates, the remaining counties being unrepresented, having apparently lost all interest in the cause.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* remarks:

> While Grover Cleveland, Presidennt of the United States, can travel all over the Adirondack woods with perfect safety on a buckboard, with no other attendant than a driver, and no weapon of defense more formidable than a fishing rod, the powerful Czar of Russia requires the railroad to be lined with soldiers for his protection when he makes a visit to his neighbor, the Emperor of Austria. Such being the fact there is evidently more comfort in being a President than in being a Czar.

WILLIAM ALLANSON, who resided near Lafayette, Alabama, was bitten by a rattlesnake on last Sunday week. Whiskey, the usual remedy in such cases, was prescribed for him, but as he had identified himself prominently with the Prohibition party he refused to take it, and died in great agony on the following Tuesday. The Prohibitionists throughout the country ought to erect a superb monument over the grave of such a voluntary martyr to their cause.

MAJOR JOHN B. GUTHRIE, of Pittsburg, one of the best known Democrats in the State, who had been staying at Cresson for some weeks for the benefit of his failing health, died at that place on last Tuesday evening, aged 77 years. He was a tall and stately looking man, of most striking presence, whose genial and pleasant manners made him hosts of ardent friends. He was Collector of Customs at Pittsburg under President Polk, and was twice elected Mayor of that city. He leaves behind him a name and reputation without spot or blemish.

THE Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington has prepared a list of the holders of public lands who fall within the terms of the President's late proclamation, requiring the removal of the barbed wire fences enclosing their unlawful possessions. The Commissioner only gives the fenced lands that have been surveyed and their illegal occupancy established. In Colorado alone almost *three* millions of acres have been fenced in by corporations, and the extent of the grab in Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Kansas, Wyoming and Utah is almost beyond computation. The President has directed the military officers in command in the States and Territories in which this pillage of the public domain has taken place, to see that the fences are promptly taken down, and he literally means what he says.

THE schedules of the assets and liabilities of John Roach the Delaware county shipbuilder, were filed in New York last week. They show his liabilities to be about *two* million and a quarter of dollars, and his actual assets nearly *three* million and a half, so that he was very near the truth when he stated after he had made an assignment of his property, that he would have two dollars left over every dollar he owed. And yet Quay declared in an interview that Roach's failure was the result of a conspiracy among leading Democrats at Washington, meaning Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Garland, the Attorney General, and that the purpose of these gentlemen was to punish Roach, who is an Irishman, for having voted for Blaine. Quay expects that every Irishman in the State will believe this slush and that they will all vote for him in November for State Treasurer, because John Roach, the Irishman, was so utterly ruined by Cleveland's Administration that he is worth a million and a quarter after paying all his debts.

THE Chairman of the Republican State committee, Thomas V. Cooper, has of late been uttering a great deal of nonsense in regard to what he claims are the leading issues involved in the election of State Treasurer, one of which he says is the "veto of apportionment bills when passed because they did not please the Governor." This is a very cool specimen of impudence on his part and is a direct impeachment of the loyalty of his own party friends in the lower branch of the Legislature, which contained 141 Republicans and 60 Democrats, the Republicans thus constituting *seven* more than *two-thirds* of the membership of that body. And yet when the vote in the House was taken on Governor Pattison's veto of the Congressional apportionment bill, the Republicans refused to pass it over the veto, although they had the numerical strength to do so, and seven votes to spare. This shows that Cooper's Republican friends in the House as well as the Governor, were not "pleased" with the bill, and that they felt the full force of the Governor's objections to it as set forth in his veto. The veto itself was powerless to prevent the passage of the bill had it been fair and equitable; but it was so objectionable that enough Republicans in the House voted to sustain the Governor and thereby throttled it. As to the Senatorial and Representative bill the Republicans in the Senate and in the House were so thoroughly ashamed of it, after its iniquity had been exposed by Governor Pattison, that they never attempted to pass it over his veto, but permitted it to die an ignominious death. Cooper must get up some other issue than the vetoes of the two apportionment bills, and especially so for the reason that Quay himself admitted that he had advised the Republican members of the House from his section of the State to vote in favor of sustainng the Governor.

ALTHOUGH now seventy-five years of age Horatio Seymour thinks and writes with as much vigor as he did a quarter of a century ago. In a recent letter to a close personal friend the ex-Governor, after saying that he still takes an active interest in political movements, expresses entire confidence in Mr. Cleveland and says that he believes he will make a successful and in the end a very popular President. The Administration moves slowly, but is it not wise and prudent to do so? He might himself some years ago have preferred more active party measures than have yet been adopted, but he contents himself now with the knowledge that honest men are at the head of public affairs and that in good time all the minor offices will be filled by those whose honesty is above suspicion and who are imbued with true Democratic principles. On one point Mr. Seymour expresses himself emphatically. He can see no single event in President Cleveland's public life which casts a doubt on his genuine Democracy, and he believes confidently that as a man of brain and judgment the President must recognize the necessity of strengthening the Democratic party, and the folly of putting dangerous weapons into the hands of any men whose sentiments prejudice them against Democratsc traditions and who may at any moment be found in opposition to the Democracy. Mr. Seymour speaks of his closing life in language of touching simplicity. The venerable statesman and staunch Democrat ends an honorable public career with a dignity and kindliness that prove that the people were right to trust and honor him.

THE Mahone papers in Virginia virtually acknowledge in advance their defeat next November, by charging at this early stage of the campaign that the Democrats intend, by some process not yet made public, to keep the colored people from the polls, and if they fail in this then a resort will be had to changing the ballots after the polls are closed. This is, perhaps as rational a method of explaining Mahone's defeat at the November election as any that his followers are capable of inventing, but there is nothing new about it. The Mahone men asserted last year that the Democrats had made all the necessary preparations to carry the State for Cleveland by a system of open and unblushing fraud, and although the campaign in that State was quite as exciting and as hotly contested as in any other, it was admitted after the struggle was over that a fairer or more peaceful election had never been held in the State. The charge of intended intimidation and fraud served their purpose at one time in explaining elections in the Southern States, but they are now as flat, stale and unprofitable as the once terrible bloody shirt cry has become in all the region north of Mason and Dixon's line.

THE Delaware county *Record*, a Republican organ published in the county which Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, represents in the State Senate, pays the following tribute to President Cleveland:

> Conservative, discreet and careful of movement, the President has evidently anticipated this "hand-to hand fight with the bad elements of both parties" and was ready for the contest. He may not always have scored a victory, but he has demonstrated that in his aims and purposes—as evinced by his action—he has ever cherished the idea that good government, economically administered, is the greatest desideratum in the conduct of public affairs. The people of all parties and sections have watched him and watched him narrowly, and from all parties and conditions of men comes the unequivocal verdict of honest, faithful, manly endeavor to deal justly with all and to conduct the Government with an eye single to the common good. Every candid, honest, unbiased man must admit this much, and the the admission is proof that he has advanced from the mere chrysalis state of rancid, partisan bigotry to the more realistic, broader and manlier ground of true Republican citizenship—the good of the people—rather than transposing and bartering the popular weal for individual gain and aggrandizement.

THE Prohibition State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday next, and the Democratic State Convention will meet at the same place on the day following.

THE town of Danvers, Mass., has just dedicated a monument to the memory of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged there as a witch more than two hundred years ago.

POWER OF THE STATE.

It is pretended by the advocates of monopoly that there is no power in the people of Pennsylvania to enforce the provisions of their organic law forbidding such conspiracies as that which is now in process of consumation between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and William H. Vanderbilt. If this were true, then the Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1873 to little purpose, and the people of this great State are indeed in a helpless condition. But those who make the assumption concerning the feebleness of the people in the presence of corporate aggression have not considered the latent powers which reside in the organic law of Pennsylvania. The Constitution declares: "The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State."

These are the great powers which lie behind the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania in restraint of the encroachments of railroad corportaions. Subject to these powers the charter of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company was granted. Under the charter, and in the exercise of the privilege of eminent domain conferred by the State, the company entered upon the lands of the people along the route of the railroad and apppropriated them to its use. That charter, which was granted by the Legislature in the good faith of the Commonwealth for the purpose of constructing a line of railroad, is in process of perversion from its original design, and has become justly subject to forfeiture under the above power, which is inherent in the people. When an individual attempts with his property to defeat some necessary public enterprise the State appropriates it in the exercise of the power of eminent domain. How much greater the necessity for the enforcement of this power when a corporation acting in bad faith toward the people seeks to defeat the purpose of its grant!

This great power has been lying dormant because no great occasion has arisen for its exercise. For the first time since the adoption of the new Constitution is a gigantic attempt made to convert the franchises of a railroad corporation to purposes hostile to the conditions of the grant. For the first time is it necessary to invoke the police power of the Commonwealth so that a corporation which the Legislature has called into being shall not infringe "the equal rights of individuals or the well-being of the State." The Pennsylvania Railroad Managers may conclude this bargain with Vanderbilt, but they should be warned in time that they are getting possession of a charter which is forfeited under the Constitution of the Commonwealth from the moment it falls into their hands. Vanderbilt and his family may carry off their share of the plunder of this conspiracy, but it will become the duty of the next Legislature to declare the forfeiture of the charter of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company and to take possession of the property and franchises of the corporation. In declaring this forfeiture it will be necessary to legislate so as to annul all the pretended privileges acquired in the conspiracy with Vanderbilt, as well as to protect the rights of the stockholders who are acting in good faith toward the Commonwealth and are desirous of accomplishing the objects of the charter. It will be the fault of the parties to this conspiracy if the latent but tremendous power of the Constitution of Pennsylvania is summoned into exercise, and they should not complain when brought into contact with its sharpest spikes. They have ample warning of the danger upon which they are running.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Catholic Temperance Movement.

On Wednesday of last week the fifteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held at New Haven. It was attended by about twenty-five hundred members from all parts of the United States. After formally opening in a public hall, the delegates proceeded to St. Mary's church, where high Mass was celebrated by Bishop McMahon, of Hartford, and subsequently they marched in an imposing procession thro' the sreets of the town.

In the evening a great meeting was held, Bishop McMahon presiding. Addresses were made by priests which recalled the oratory of the days when the temperance agitation was most active. Statistics presented showed that this Total Abstinence Union already numbers about forty thousand members, and the speakers looked forward to the time when that number would seem insignificant in comparison with the host that would be gathered in.

This temperance movemedt is all the more significant because it is altogether religious and wholly within the Roman Catholic Church, and refuses absolutely to lend itself at all to the purpose of any political party. Yet, as Father Burns expressed it, "it would be strange indeed, if any total abstinence man should exercise his rights as a citizen in such a manner as to encourage the very evil which, as a member of the Union, he is trying to suppress." "We must be the uncompromisng enemies of the liquor traffic," he said further, and it was "with sorrow and shame" that he saw "so many of those professing our holy religion engaged in this mean and debasing business of selling liquor," which he regards as one of the greatest obstacles to the growth of that religion in this country. "The saloon," continued Father Burns, "is the recruiting office of the Devil, of blasphemy and of infidelity. It is the duty, therefore, of all who love God and the Church to oppose the influence of the saloon." "Let us see to it," said Father Connerty, of Worcester, "that it is no longer thrown in our faces that we Irish are a nation of drunkards."

The warfare that this Union is waging against the liquor traffic is not merely the attack of a few thousand enthusiastic total abstainers, who are fighting on their own account, but it is conducted under the express sanction and with the full encouragement of the authorities of the great Church to which they belong. The late Plenary Council at Baltimore, in its pastoral letter specially instructed priests "to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquor to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."—*N. Y. Sun.*

A POSITIVE REFUSAL.—The Department of State is in receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Lee, Secretary of the American Legation at Vienna, saying that the Austrian Government has positively declined te receive Mr. Kelley as United States Minister. The authorities of Austria give no reason for their action, and merely say they will not receive the official. Mr. Kelley is now in Paris, where he has been for some weeks. He also has been informed of the decision of the Austrian authorities. Mr. Lee has been designated as Charge d' Affaires for the present.

—Young, old, and middle aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children, suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald-head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1885.

Life is comparitively easy in Washington just now. The heat of last week has subsided from fifteen to twenty degress. Men have resumed their collars, neck-ties and coats. Women have resumed—but I cannot go into particulars. The President has taken to the woods. The Cabinet is divided geographically only. The Postmaster General is in Madison, Wisconsin. The Secretary of War is in Salem, Mass. The Secretary of State oscillates between his home in Delaware and the department in Washington. The other Secretaries, I believe, are at their posts, but I have just returned to Washington after a two weeks' absence, and I must make the confession, unparalled in journalism, that there are one or two things that I do not know.

The work in all the departments has not been for years so well systemized and pushed as at present. This is the comment of all who have long had business with Pension, Patent, Land, Indian and other bureaus of the Government service. Methods have been improved, abuses eradicated, barnacles have been scraped off; competent men have been appointed in places of drones and shirks; new life, new energy, and old-fashioned honesty have been infused into the complicated and labyrinthine system through which the affairs of 55,000,000 of people are administered. That so much has been accomplished in five months is remarkable; but then it must be remembered that his has been done by 'traitors' and 'rebels' whose sole object, as predicted by the only truly good Republican party—was to 'disrupt; paralize, and ruin.'

The wonderful changes which can be effected in a Government office by the introduction of thethoroughly business methods, in place of the methods formerly in vogue, is strikingly apparent in the Pension office at this time. The working force of the bureau is 110 short of the full number employed under the old administration. Besides this, 214 of the clerks are absent on their annual leaves, and there are thirty absent sick. Notwithstanding this decrease in the working force, amounting altogether to 354 clerks, the amount of work being done at the present time, without any lengthened hours or over-working of the force, is as large as was done by the full staff of clerks under Commissioner Dudley, and it is rapidly augmenting. Recently there has been one or two clerks, both Democrats and Republicans, dismissed because they relied too much on their influence and not enough upon their record, but beyond this there have been but few changes recently.

The loud and braggart glorification of the Republican party, when the count of money in the Treasury department showed no loss, has not yet ceased to reverberate in the land, bnt that is not the way the truly good officials of the truly good party have replenished their exchequers. Investigations now pending, and others that the country will hear of soon, will convince the most skeptical that an examination of the books, and an elimination of the crooks have come none too soon. The Republicans are trying to take political comfort from the fact, as they put it, that the implicated officials who were lately dismissed from the Coast Survey office are all Democrats. This is not true; but even if it were so, it is not easy to see how the cause of Republicanism is helped any by the discovery. The fact remains that whatever irregularities existed were continued under Republican rule, and that it remained for a Democratic Administration to expose them and apply the necessary corrective. The country is not so much concerned just now about the politics of individual rascals, as it is in having rascalities stopped. It is upon the latter point that the record will be made up. W.

What Will They Do About It?

Before the nomination of Quay the Philadelphia *Press* and other Republican newspapers distinctly warned the party of the probable consequences. They informed the Ring managers that self-respecting Republicans, however strong in their partisanhip, could not be expected to vote for a man of his antecedents and reputation.

They asked "What are conscientious Republicans to say in defense, when men point to the jobbery and corruption of the old State Ring, to the shameless plunder of the state treasury under Kemble, Mackey and Quay, to the railroad schemes to rob the sinking fund, and to keep the people ih the shackles of monopoly, to the Riot Bill villainy, and to the infamous pardon of the convicted criminals; all of which are represented bp Quay, who is avowedly nominated because he does represent them."

This is substantially what was said by the better class of Republican journals before the nomination. They did not particularly develop these monstrous scandals, because they were matters of history and general notoriety.

But the old managers of the Treasury Ring and the railroad lobby paid no attention to the *Press* and its coadjutors. They declared that the people were tired of honesty and economy and decency in official life; that the masses of the Republican party sighed for a complete reinstatement of the Ring bosses and would be satisfied with nothing less than the nomination of the most disreputable of the lot; that they wanted machine rule, machine methods, with all that they imply, including the morals of the Riot Bill enterprise and of the Quay pardon board; and that they particularly desired an eminent exemplar of "addition, division and silence," at the head of the treasury, so as to revive the old system of plunder in all its ancient perfection.

They had their way. They nominated Quay in spite of the avalanche of protests, and, to be entirely consistent, the committee on resolutions sat down heavily and incontinently upon Senator Emery's mild little anti-discrimination resolution, thus giving due notice that the Republican party was formally committed to railroad monopoly as well as to official profligacy.

And now what are the people going to do about it? When Wm. M. Tweed, with insolence no greater, asked this question, Samuel J, Tilden, Charles O'Conor, and the tax-payers of New York, without distinction of party, furnished him an unexpected answer.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SPOILSMEN.—The fact is that the President has but to stand firm—and he has a habit of doing that—and the difficulties in his party will gradually and certainly disappear, unless the spoilsmen are guilty of a degree of folly that is hardly conceivable and force the quarrel, in which case the people will resolve it. Thus far the President has been true to the pledges he has made without in any degree betraying the real interests of his party, to which he is sincerely and honorably attached. It would be the last degree impracticable to make an issue with him on which his opponents would have the ghost of a chance. If they do not think so they have only to go one step further and it will be proved to them.

BEN. BUTLER, it is said, is going to make a speech endorsing the Administration. He can hardly expect to induce the Massachusettes Democracic State Convention by such blandishment to nominate him for Governor again. That joke has its day, and to repeat it would be giving it something of the character of a chestnut.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Ann Hogan, colored, died at Vicksburg, Tennessee, on Saturday, at the age of one hundred and twenty years. Her peculiarity was her hair, which was three feet long, and a sample of which was on exhibition at the World's Exposition.

—According to a Tennesee statistician, that State has 300,000 worthless dogs, which consume every year food enough to make 30,000,000 pounds of bacon and feed 100,000 able bodied men, to say nothing of preventing the farmers from keeping 2,000,000 sheep.

—The Very Reverend Edward McColgan, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, has been invested by Pope Leo XIII. with the dignity of of a domestic prelate of the papal household, with the title of monsignor. He is the first monsignor appointed in that district and the ninth in the United States.

—An unknown corn doctor has been arrested in Pottstown for robbing Mrs. Lettie Baker, of that place, of a sum of money. She was sitting in an adjoining room, under a spell the doctor had pretended to place upon her in which she was to see her future life, when he departed with the funds.

—The Secretary of War has instructed Gen. Miles, in command of the Department of the Missouri, to hold troops in readiness to enforce the President's recent proclamation relating to cattle men on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. By the terms of the proclamation the cattle men will be compelled to remove their herds by September 4. The troops will be held at Fort Reno.

—Judge Yerkes, of Bucks county, decided last week that no private person has a right to go to the extent of taking the life of a person whom he is pursuing on the supposition that a felony has been committed by that person until he gives him notice that he is pursuing him for a felony, in which case it will be the party's duty to stop and submit to the arrest. On this law he held a man for manslaughter for shooting and killing a chicken thief.

—John C. Beaucleigh, alias "Johny the Snake," a nationally notorious confidence man, and wanted in nearly every State in the Union, was found guilty in St. Louis on Friday last, at the county seat of St. Louis County, of beating a passenger on the Missouri Pacific Railroad out of $350 two years ago, and sentenced to two years in the in the penitentiary. It said that crooks in all parts of the East and Canada sent money here to assist in Beaucleigh's defense, but it availed nothing. He has "gone up."

—At Pittsburg on August 16, six little boys ranging in age from nine to twelve years, secured a row-boat about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and started out to take a ride on the Monongahela river just below lock No. 1. They had rowed up close to the dam and in turning about the boat rocked so heavily that all were thrown into the river. Charles and Mark Rich, brothers, and Chas. Stetlander and Count Ahlers were drowned. Jacob Mexner and David Linderman were rescued. Two bodies have been recovered.

—Charles Seppee, a carpenter employed at Kauffmann's new building, in Pittsburg, met with a terrible death last Friday evening. He was at work on the top of the fifth story and by some means missed his footing and fell to the bottom of the cellar. Both legs and both arms were broken and he was injured internally. One of his arms entered a board so far that it had to be cut out with a chisel. Seppee was taken to Homeopathic Hospital where he died shortly after 6 o'clock, he having fell at ten minutes after 5. He was twenty-seven years old, married and leaves a wife and two children living at Castle Shannon, where his body was taken after the inquest.

—A diabolical attempt at murder was made at Anderson, near Huntingdon, on Friday night. As Foreman Thomas Crepps was walking on the railway track he was set upon by two tramps and knocked down and gagged. After stealing his watch and a check for his month's wages, which he had just received, the miscreants tied him to the track and left him to his fate. By frantic efforts he worked himself partially free, but a passing freight train cut off one of his fingers of his hand, which he was unable to release from the rail. Great excitement over the outrage prevails. Twenty tramps have been arrested and searched, but they were discharged in the absence of evidence against them.

—Electric motors are superseding horses on the Baltimore and Hempden railroad. A motor weighs about 4,500 pounds, and with the ordinary horse car attached, with its quota of passengers, can make the trip to Woodberry and return, about four miles, in less than 25 minutes. The road is up hill nearly all the way, and in one place is very steep and at the same time makes a considerable turn. By a system of switches and safety-switches the engineer turns a current of electricity into the third rail, by which it is communicated to smaller dynamo machines in the motor, and thus the motor is started. The return motor is made through the wheels, outside rails and the ground. Stops are made by the engineer in the motor, breaking the current by means of a switch.

—An appropriation of $100,000 was made at the last session of Congress for the transportation of about $40,000,000 in gold coin from the sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the sub-Treasury at New York. Owing to high rates asked by the exprss companies the Secretary of the Treasury decided to transfer the coin by registered mail. So far about $10,000,000 have been transported in this way. The money was mailed in $100,000 packages. In view, however, of the publicity which has been given to the method of transportation, it has been deemed best to suspend further shipments of the precious metal for the present.

—Gold discoveries in Eastern Oregon are attracting miners from all parts of the Rocky Mountains. Developements thus far indicate permanent veins and rich ore. A correspondent of the Portland *News*, who was sent out to investigate the mines, returned this morning, confirming the richness of the mines. The mines were discovered two weeks ago, and were sold to Omaha parties for $20,000,000, and ore enough has been taken since to pay for them. Roads are being extended to the mines from Baker City, and stages will be put on. Towns are also springing up. Samples brought to Portland show from $40 to $2,000 per ton. The gold mining interest all over the coast is increasing.

—General Newton, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report on the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, New York harbor, speaks of tunneling in the reef and drilling holes for the great blast. The charging of the holes was commenced in July, and it is expected will be completed about October 1st, at which time the blast will be fired. The explosives used will be about 22,000 pounds of rock powder, 50,000 pounds of dynamite No. 1. About 50,000 copper cartridges will be used, ranging from fifteen to twenty-four inches long and 2¼ inches thick.

—Congressman P. A. Collins arrived home from his trip to Ireland on Sunday last. He expects the Irish party to increase its membership in Parliament from thirty to eighty-eight at the coming election, eighty-three of the number being from Ireland. Thus they will hold the balance of power, dictate the Irish policy, and the Irish policy and the Irish people will be practically self-governed. He thinks the Liberals will have a majority, and that within three years the Irish will be conceded a substantial measure of home rule. The Irish have made more progress toward liberty in six years under Parnell than in the preceding fifty years.

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883, says:
At one of the
"Windows"
Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.
It concluded one who had been a "cotton spinner," but was now so
Paralyzed !!!
That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.
This refers to my case.
I was attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"
(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured)
and was for several years barely able to get about.
And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although
Many things have been done for me.
The last experiment being Nerve stretching.
Two years ago I was voted into the
Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.
I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?
And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—
Consented !!
I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could
"Walk!
So started across the floor and back.
I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any
"Stick!"
Or support.
I am now at my own house and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratutated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN,
MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec., 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. P. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

An Efficient Remedy
In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

DR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
FOR THE CURE OF
ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. CURES ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND IN SHORT, IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, COMPOUNDED FROM THE FINEST ROOTS, HERBS AND LEAVES, WHICH NATURE HAS PROVIDED FOR THE ILLS OF MAN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.
CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, SICK-HEADACHES, FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS PER BOX.
R. E. SELLERS & Co. PROP'S.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF valuable real estate.

By virtue of an alias order issuing out of the Orphans' court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the premises in Gallitzin borough, in said county on Saturday, the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin borough, in said county of Cambria, fronting seventy-one feet on Main street, adjoining lot of Charles Seibitz on the West, an alley at the back and lot of T. S. Troxell, M. D., on the South, having a two storied frame dwelling house, a stable and outbuildings all in good repair thereon erected.

The house is large and commodious, having thirteen rooms and is very suitable for a boarding house or for offices.

This property will be sold in one whole piece or in two pieces, as the same may be sold to best advantage. In case of a sale in two pieces, the house and forty six feet of ground fronting on Main street and extending back the full length of the lot will comprise one piece, and the other piece will consist of twenty-five feet fronting on Main street and extending back along lot of Charles Seibitz ninety feet to an alley, having the stable thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

R. A. GLASS,
Administratrix of Josiah M. Christy, dec'd.
July 31st, 1885.

ADJOURNED ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

By virtue of orders issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, September 7, 1885, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining land of Martin Sanders, Enoch Short, William O'Connell and heirs of Benjamin Lloyd deceased, containing 128 acres, about 90 a[illegible] of which are cleared, having thereon erected a house and barn. It has a good apple and pear orchard and is one of the best grain and grass farms in Cambria county and will positively be sold.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured upon the premises.

MICHAEL BRADLEY,
Assignee of James C. Murray and Francis A. Murray.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

MALARIAL POISON.
The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'
TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
A Purely Vegetable Medicine.
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
FOR
MALARIOUS FEVERS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
JAUNDICE,
COLIC,
RESTLESSNESS,
MENTAL DEPRESSION,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
NAUSEA,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c
If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.
It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists

Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
—CONSISTING OF—
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-ly.

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a ca[illegible] and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, headache, and constipation. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high-living and rapid-eating American people. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad air, rapid eating, etc. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will cure the worst case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.

1794. 1883.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

EVERY ONE Who Owns a WAGON Wants A EUREKA FOLDING CANOPY TOP. Folds up like an umbrella. Weighs less than 12 lbs. Can be taken off or put on in 3 minutes. Made in sizes to fit business wagons, pleasure wagons and buggies. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. State where you saw this. D. G. BEERS & CO., Patentees and Manuf'rs, Sandy Hook, Conn.

THE CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.
EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,
COMBINED, MAKE THE
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instruction Books and Piano Stools.
Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, free.
The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK
Johnston, Buck & Co,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.
☞ Citizens of Cambria county and others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 18, 1884-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 18[illegible].
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $[illegible]
Only 7 Assessments in 28 Years.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-ly.

CATARRH ELY'S Cream Balm
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A Quick & Positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied in each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price, 50 cts. by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROS. Druggists, Owego, N.Y.
May 1, 1884.-ly.

Dr. Hendricks,
SUMMERHILL
Cambria Co. Pa.,
Whose success is unexcelled in the treatment of
CHRONIC DISEASES
OF ALL KINDS,
Cancerous Tumors
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
dispersed in a very short time without the knife or Caustic Potash.
He is now prepared with the most valuable and choicest Drugs.
CONSULTATION FREE,
Examinations $1,00. Call on or address him at Summerhill, Cambria Co., Pa.
July 17,85 3 mos.

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Three Doors West of Postoffice,
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THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

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EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in new Armory Hall, opposite Court House.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. [illegible] J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor) [illegible] manner of legal business [illegible] and collections a specialty.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
☞ Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

M. E. BUCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
☞ Offices over the First National Bank, entrance on 11th avenue, second [illegible]

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TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 970 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - AUG. 21, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—We have moved!

—For fine peaches go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Forty-one prisoners are boarding with Sheriff Luther.

—For choice groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—It costs $2,000 per month to light the Philadelphia post-office.

—Hon. D. J. Morrell's condition is very precarious, he having declined very perceptibly within the past few days to take food.

—Four tramps were brought to jail on Monday, from Johnstown under a seventy days' sentence for vagrancy.

—Burglars entered the store of Charles Miller, in Altoona, on Sunday night and carried off a lot of cigars, tobacco and candy.

—For watermelons go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. John A. Bender, of Carrolltown, found one of his horses lying dead in the pasture field on Saturday morning last.

—McDonald, of Loretto, has received a large supply of extra good seed wheat for sale cheap for cash.

—The Franciscan Brothers at Loretto, are sinking an artesian well on their grounds near the college. The same party has charge of the work who bored the almshouse well.

—The fish commissioners are locating a fish hatchery at Erie. Nothing but white fish will be hatched and they will be placed in Lake Erie.

—We are sorry to learn from the Tyrone correspondence of the Altoona *Times* that Mrs. Margaret Henry, formerly of this place, is again confined to her bed by illness.

—A little twelve-year old son of Mr. James M. Ross, of Blacklick township, a few days ago killed the boss rattlesnake, as far as heard from. His snakeship measured five feet and sported nine rattles.

—A reward of $500 has been offered by the commissioners of Blair county and Duncansville citizens, for the apprehension of the burglars who visited that place last week.

—A cow belonging to Mr. William Knorr, of Cambria township, fell into a well on his premises one day last week, but with the aid of ropes was successfully lifted to terra firma without being seriously injured.

—The assignee's twenty-fifth return of the sales of real estate in Blair county belonging to William M. Lloyd, was presented and confirmed absolutely on Tuesday in the United States District Court at Pittsburg.

—Mr. Thomas McCabe, of East Conemaugh, continues to grow weaker, and from present indications his dissolution will speedily occur. He has made a brave fight for life, but his age is against him.

—Mr. Edward Behe, who received a sunstroke a few days ago while at work in the capacity of carpenter, in Altoona, was removed to his home in St. Augustine, this county, on Friday last.

—'Squire Joseph Miller, who has for the past few weeks been visiting his old home of fifty years ago at Milton, Northumberland county, has returned to his home at Wilmore. He speaks enthusiastically of the good time he had.

—Miss Jane Amelia, eldest daughter of James H. Wright, deceased, of Pittsburg, died of consumption at Mrs. McNamara's in this place, on Sunday morning. Her remains were taken to Pittsburg on Monday for interment.

—Joseph Shank, a boy of about fifteen years of age, of Stonycreek township, was bitten on the hand by a copperhead snake on Saturday last. His arm swelled terribly, but a physician promptly administered antidotes and he will recover.

—The following persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg post-office: Miss Jennie Anderson, Miss Jennie Cooper, 3; Susie Evans, Carrie M. Long, John D. McMullen, Amos F. McAllister, F. B. Hess.

—Joseph Barbiere, the $900 clerk in the Philadelphia postoffice has resigned, and it is reported that Captain Charles Heist, of Bucks county, who is a nephew of Mr. T. H. Heist, the proprietor of Maple Park, in the outskirts of our town, will succeed him.

—Rev. H. C. Rodgers (colored) who was admitted to the almshouse a month or so ago, died at that institution on Monday last, aged about 62 years. He was buried in the Almshouse cemetery on Tuesday, Rev. McGaslin, of this place, officiating at the funeral.

—The art of getting rich is not in making money, but in saving what you get. One of the best ways to save money is in buying your dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions of John Owens' store on High street, where you can always get goods at bottom prices.

—Mrs. Bernard McCaffrey, of near Nolo, Indiana county, died suddenly on Sunday last in a field near her home from heart disease. She had gone with her husband and some others to visit a neighbor, and on returning took suddenly sick and died in a short time. She was about seventy years of age.

—A grand concert for the benefit of the C. M. church, will be given at Armory Hall on Tuesday evening, next. Instrumental and vocal music, both sacred and secular in English and Welsh are on the program. Doors open at 7 o'clock, concert commences at 8. Admission 25 cts.; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

—Don't fill the system with quinine in the effort to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a far more potent preventive and remedy, with the advantage of leaving in the body no poison to produce dizziness, deafness, headache, and other disorders. The proprietors warrant it.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: John Duffy, who resides near the old reservoir, has a pond in which there are carp that measures thirty-one inches in length and weigh almost nine pounds. Some idea of the rapid growth of this species of fish may be inferred from the fact that they are not over five years old.

—Mr. Peter Burns, a resident of Tunnel Hill was found dead near the railroad track at the west end of the Gallitzin tunnel on Wednesday of last week. It is supposed that while walking along the edge of the hill above that point that he made a misstep and fell over the embankment which is very steep at that place.

—The outlook in the Iron trade has not been more favorable for a number of years than it is at present. Signs of improvement are coming to the surface every day, and manufacturers are beginning to conclude that the black mantle of depression is being gradually lifted from the staple industries of Pittsburg. Orders are increasing rapidly and many mills are running on double time.

—On Tuesday last Mr. John W. Sharbaugh, of Carrolltown, made information before 'Squire Kinkead against Samuel Bates, a lumberman, who has been doing business in the south end of the county for forgery. Bates was arrested and brought up on Wednesday evening and on being taken before the justice waived a hearing, and was taken to jail. He is charged with having forged the name of Mr. George Patchin, of Clearfield county to a note for two hundred and fifty dollars, which he afterwards disposed of to Mr. Sharbaugh.

—The names of Rev. Father Smith, of St. John's church, Altoona, and Rev. Father Corcoran, curate of St. John's church, Johnstown, are both mentioned in connection with the vacant pastorate of St. Mary's church, Hollidaysburg. Knowing both of the reverend gentlemen, we can truly say that our Hollidaysburg friends will have abundant cause for congratulation should either of them be appointed.—*Altoona Times.*

—Engineer James Stewart, of Hollidaysburg, and Conductor "Doc." Luckett, of Altoona, have been placed in charge of the first engine that has been put on the new Cresson & Coalport road, and are hauling dirt to grade the track and make about sixty trips a day around the "Y" at Cresson. The road, it is understood, is to be ready for business from end to end on the 1st of November.

—John A. Ritchey, of Everett, one of the moonshiners indicted in the United States District court, failed to put in appearance when called for trial at Erie. Since then he has been trying to evade the officers of the law. Last week Detective Beegle succeeded in effecting his capture and on Wednesday took him to Pittsburg, where he will be tried at the next term of the District court.

—Mr. William Kimball, the accommodating drayman, who has been driving Mr. J. G. Lloyd's team for the past couple of years, took his departure on Tuesday last for Boston, where he is engaged as drayman, and we feel certain he can fill the bill. His last job here was moving the FREEMAN office, after which we gave him a diploma which, we have no doubt will see him through at the Hub.

—Mr. John Donovan, of Millville borough, was found lying dead at the foot of an abrubt precipice on the streets of Millville borough, on Sunday last. He was a member of Council of that borough, and along with some other members of that body had been out looking about some work to be done on the streets up to 11 o'clock the night before, which was the last seen of him alive. He was not a drinking man, and it is strange that he met his death in a locality that he was thoroughly acquainted with.

—E. K. Apgar died at Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday last. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that State and was a close friend of Mr. Tilden and Daniel Manning, the present Secretary of the Treasury. In 1872 during the Horace Greeley campaign, Mr. Apgar addressed a Democratic meeting held at St. Augustine, in this county, and his speech will no doubt be remembered by many Clearfield township Democrats who were at the meeting, when they read this notice of his death.

—The Democrats of Blair county held their nominating convention on Tuesday last and placed in nomination the following ticket: Sheriff, Alex. McKnight, of Hollidaysburg; Prothonotary, James P. Stewart, of Hollidaysburg; Poor Director, George V. Gosharn, of Frankstown; Jury Commissioner, Andrew Bender, of Altoona; Delegates to State Convention, Harry McFadden, of Hollidaysburg; Frank Molloy, Altoona; Charles Feltinger, Altoona; W. Fiske Conrad, Tyrone. R. W. Christy, of Antis, was chosen Chairman of the County Committee. The ticket is a strong one.

—Major John B. Guthrie, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, died at the Mountain House, at Cresson on Monday evening, aged seventy-seven years. Under President Polk he was Collector of Customs at Pittsburg, and at the same time filled the office of Pension Agent of that district. Under President Buchanan and Lincoln he was Inspector of the Custom Houses of the United States. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and for two terms filled the office of mayor of Pittsburg. He was an officer in the original Duquesne Greys, and accompained them in their struggles in the Mexican war.

—A couple of months ago inquiry was made from some place in the West, in relation to a divorce that purported to have been granted by the court at Huntingdon and which turned out to be bogus, no such divorce having ever been granted in that county. Last week inquiry was made by mail at Huntingdon, by Miss Jennie Smith, of Centre, Rawle county, Missouri, as to the validity of a divorce purporting to have been granted April 14, 1885, to Barbara Smith, from her husband, John Calvin Smith, by the Supreme Court of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, of which the judge's name is given as Ates, and the clerk as W. W. Hicks. There is a bogus divorce mill somewhere doing a thriving business issuing divorces from Huntingdon county.

—On Thuesday night of last week Mr. William Wasser and Mr. James Sharbaugh, were driving from Carrolltown to Mr. Sharbaugh's place about a mile distant, and when near the farm of Mr. Andrew Strittmatter the horse became fractious and in attempting to control him, the briddle bit broke, when they were both thrown out and the horse ran away. Both gentlemen escaped with a few slight bruises. The horse ran on to the first hill on the Ebensburg road, where he was found lying dead a short time afterwards with the wreck of the buggy lying on top of him. He had run over a bank and fell against a beech tree with sufficent force to cause his death. The animal was a valuable one, and belonged to Mr. George Snyder, who had left him with Mr. Wasser to board.

—"Grant's Memorial: what shall it be?" is discussed in the September number of the *North American Review*, by Launt Thompson, Karl Gerhardt, O. L. Warner and Wilson McDonald, sculptors; W. H. Beard, painter; Calvert Vaux and Henry Van Brunt, architects; and Clarence Cook, art critic. This symposium is sure to attract wide attention at this time, when the desire is so general to erect a monument to Grant that shall be worthy of the man, the nation, and American art. The same number of the Review contains a consideration of the question, "Shall our National Banking System be Abolished?" by George S. Boutwell, F. J. Scott, S. Dana Horton, and Edward H. G. Clark. "Ouida" contributes an essay on "The Tendencies of English Fiction," and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes on "The Great Psychical Opportunity." But the most readable article in the number is ex-Sergeant-at-Arms French's "Reminiscences of Famous Americans," which is a series of delightful anecdotes about the famous war senators. Mr. French is writing a book of these reminiscenses. If it equals this forestallment in the Review, it will be one of the famous works of modern literature.

Lilly Items.

A picnic for the benefit of St. Rose's Catholic church, will be held at Lilly on Saturday next. An enjoyable time is promised.

The school directors of Washington township are having their school buildings painted and are putting a bell in each of them.

Mrs. Daniel Hagan, of this place, is lying very ill, with few hopes of her recovery.

Mr. J. C. Brown, has been re-elected principal of the Lilly Borough school for the ensuing term.

The Lilly Cornet band, are about to purchase a new set of instruments. They are making commendable progress.

The coal business here is dull at present, about half time is the average.

Blackberries sell here for 4 cents a quart. The crop is a good one.

The store-goods of the firm of George & Co., are being disposed of at assignee's sale.

Mr. M. P. Kearney is teaching a night school. Go to it boys.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

At Jacksonville you are more impressed with a spirit of Northern enterprise than in any other Southern city. It is the general headquarters for health seeking, invalids and pleasure seekers from the North. It abounds in winter resorts, possessing all the characteristics of our Northern summer resorts.

Of these the Windsor where we stopped and the St. James, are among the principal, and are situate nearly together on a rising ground outside the business portion of the city. There are some half dozen other houses of the same character. Board is uniformly four dollars per day.

Jacksonville is situated on the Saint John river; a stream as large as the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. It is navigable for 100 miles above its mouth for steamboats drawing 8 feet of water, and for smaller craft much higher up. It separates Duval county, of which Jacksonville is the county seat, from Saint John's county. The city presents quite a commercial appearance along the river streets. But it bears evidence of it's recent origin; in the unpaved streets and the sandy streets and sidewalks, where you sink over your gaiters. Nor can you resist the conclusion that its growth is forced by outside capital. We took a drive in the afternoon on one of the finest thoroughfares a distance of some ten miles, and found it very pleasant. We drove through the gateway, into and through a fine orange orchard, and among giant trees, beautifully festooned with moss and stopped on the banks of the St John and had a fine view of the river, its bosom partially covered with steamboats and sailing vessels. We returned by a different route.

We had tow drive backs to our pleasure, however. At several points we were compelled to drive for some distance through beds of living water.

Again we encountered the *sand flies.* I had been terrorized with the number and size of the mosquitos to be met with, and we had resigned ourselves to any reasonable amount of annoyance from them. We really were but little troubled with them during our whole voyage.

But the sand flies!—for two mortal hours, on our return, they kept up a constant attack. Too small to be discerable we too keenly felt their power. On every exposed part of their victim they made their attack without the slighest intermission, causing a constantly itching irritation well nigh unendurable. I speak of these plagues here, because we were not troubled with them before or after. We were only too glad when we got under cover of our hotel.

While speaking of Jacksonville as a winter resort, we would not be understood to say that it has no manufacturing industries. Besides very large shipments of oranges, sweet potatoes and other tropical fruits, it has a large lumber trade. While we were there a very large lumbering manufactory was burned to the ground at an immense loss to the owners.

The *season*, as it is called ends in April, and the St. James Hotel closed the day of our visit; while Orvis, of the Windsor, had still some 20 visitors and was unwilling to close while they remained, and he kept his hotel at its best until the last.

TRAVELER.

ELOPEMENT.—The following item appears in the Greensburg *Press* from a Blairsville correspondent: Not long ago a sewing-machine agent, hailing from Johnstown, and who had been circulating for some time around this place, left his family and went off with a woman whose history is only another illustration of the fact that one step of degradation is so easily followed by another that the time soon comes around when all sense of shame is lost. This woman is a granddaughter of a leading physician, who formerly practiced in Westmoreland county, and on her mother's side her connections are among the best. She has been living with David Donahoe, who was convicted of larceny at the June term of court in Greensburg and sent to the penitentiary for two years. The wife of the sewing machine agent has offered a large reward for their apprehension.

The sewing-machine agent alluded to is Joseph W. Seese, who, about a year ago was employed at the Cambria House, in this place, as bar-keeper and previously was engaged in selling sewing machines in this neighborhood. He has lately been residing in Johnstown and about eight weeks ago left that place in a carriage, taking his thirteen-year-old daughter with him as far as Blairsville, when she returned home. He then left with Mrs. Ida Donahoe, the woman above referred to, who is a grass-widow. He leaves a wife and four children in Johnstown, but it is said that they are better off without him, as he done nothing for them and his wife was under the necessity of keeping him in "grub."

Reade Township Items.

Blackberries are all the go now.

Peter Miller, the medicine man, has taken to hard work.

New hay is selling for 18 dollars per ton, delivered.

Rev. Purdy is attending the Baptist association at Clarion, this week.

Miss Edith E. Bowman, has taken her depature for Altoona, where she will take lessons in music.

About 3,000 people picniced at Lloydsville last Friday.

Rev. T. Van Scoyoc, left on Saturday for the sea shore. He will be absent about two weeks.

Mr. Milton Spencer killed a rattlesnake recently that sported ten rattles.

A little child of Mr. Davis, of Mountain Dale, was badly scalded last week by a cup of hot coffee.

Mr. Frank Gilmore, is the boss blacksmith—always at his shop, he draws trade from all the region round-about.

The coal trade is improving, the Great Bend company are working full time. Two other companies are running half time.

Mr Luther Glasgow, while mowing with a Eureka machine, cut one of his horses so badly that he had to kill it to end its suffering.

Some half civalized person stole a lot of potatoes from Rev. T. Van Scoyoc the other night. If the person does not change his way of life, he will get a taste of shot-gun law.

—BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for September has an illustrated article on the Crimea, and the mysterious movements of Russia on the Black Sea, at the present, after years of quietness. It is worth reading. Then follows the California story, "Lewey and I; or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thomes, author of "The Belle of Australia," and "On Land and Sea." In this part the two adventurers have their first encounter with Captain Fremont's scouts, near Monterey, while escorting two ladies to their homes and husbands. There is also an account of a lively earthquake at Monterey; and some wild scenes that follow it. There are stories and poems of great merit in BALLOU'S MAGAZINE, and some rare wit and humor. It is a good number, and one the people will be pleased to read. It is only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies. Address Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

—A story is told as coming from Ex-Speaker Randall. He said there were two accidents in the Grant funeral pageant that had not been noticed by the papers. Mr. Randall was asked, "What were they?" His reply was, "Hayes and Arthur."

HUNG HIMSELF.—On Monday last about an hour before noon some boys were playing at the East end of town near the Loretto road, close to the race that carries the water from the Messrs. Ludwig & Sons' dam to their woolen mill, their curiosity was attracted by the great stench that filled the air, and on investigation found the dead body of a man hanging to a tree, surrounded by a clump of trees and bushes, and, although not over two roads from the road, could not be seen for the bushes. They immediately gave the alarm and in a short time quite a crowd gathered to see the ghastly and sickening sight. The body had evidently been hanging for a week or ten days, was gone far into decay, was covered with bugs and vernim, the eyes protruding from their sockets and the stench terrible. His hat, coat and pair of shoes, together with some cakes, oranges, lemons and a quart bottle about half full of whiskey were lying on the ground close to the corpse. He had tied a red woolen scarf to the limb of the tree and around his neck on the side of a small gully and threw his feet forward down the sloping ground. When found his feet were resting on the ground with one arm clinging round a limb of the tree. On his person was found a pass book in which the following letter was written in German:

EBENSBURG, August 10.

> Here in this Almshouse is a man that is deceptive, he may be distinguished from others by having a large back.
>
> This bad fellow encouraged others to make sport of me. This is not all. Steward Lilly and his bad boys are together in the sport. Such a man should be in the workhouse instead of the almshouse.
>
> If Lilly was a righteous man he would prevent his bad children from being engaged in such conduct, but he encourages the same instead of preventing it. This bad Lilly is so vain, and, there are few like him. He reigns like a bad Sovereign in Germany. The directors are nothing but 3 noughts. They eat and drink well and then all is in good order. Those that see Lilly will believe me when I say, that he has filled his belly like a sow of 300 or 400 lbs. This Lilly is not only bad, but is a cheat and spendthrift.
>
> An examination of affairs they do not amount to anything, for the reason that Truth will be made to represent Lies, and Lies the Truth. But if another Steward would be put in charge, then Lilly's cheatery would be brought to daylight.
>
> This Lilly gathers money upon money together, and the citizens and farmers must pay the same with the sweat of their brow.
>
> I am tired of this life and would rather be dead. The Messrs. Fronbeiser and Valentine Schafer know me.
>
> Those gentlemen know that I have not been a bad man. J. A. KOENIG.

Word was sent to the almshouse, which is only about a half-mile distant and Steward Lilly came in and took charge of the remains. A sheet was wrapped around the body and pinned close, his feet were placed in a coffin and the body cut down and laid in, and was then taken to the Almshouse cemetery and buried.

J. A. Koenig was admitted to the almshouse on the 9th of February, 1883, and left of his own accord on the 16th of March and returned on the 17th of November of the same year, where he remained up until Monday the 10th instant, to come to town and did not return. He had been in the habit of coming and going when he pleased and when he did not return Steward Lilly concluded he hod gone on his summers's tour. He was about eighty years of age, could speak no English and was gentlemanly in his conduct.

OBITUARY.

MAUSE.—Died, at his home in Croyle township, on Friday, August 14, 1885, John, eldest son of Frederick and Mary Mause, aged 20 years.

LUTHER.—Died, at his residence in the vicinity of Carrolltown, on Saturday, August 15, 1885, Mr. William Luther, aged 84 years.

The father of the deceased came to this county from Lancaster county at an early date and settled in what is now Carroll township. The deceased was then a young boy and led a farmer's life from that time until his death. He was a hard working, industrious man, honest and upright in all his conduct and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was the father of a numerous family of children, seven of whom, consisting of three married sons, three married daughters and one daughter who is a Benedictine Sister, at St. Mary's, Elk county, survive him. His wife died a year or two ago. His remains were intered in the Catholic cemetery at Carrolltown on Monday. May his soul rest in peace.

DOUGHERTY.—Died, at his residence in this place, on Tuesday, August 18, 1885, Mr. John Dougherty, in the 94th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Donegal county, in the extreme northern portion of Ireland, and began learning the trade of a tailor when he was twelve years old. He came to this country in 1817, and followed his occupation at different places until September, 1819, when he settled in this place, where he lived for almost 66 years with the exception of very brief period that he resided in Pittsburg. He spent over *eighty* years on the tailor's bench and only ceased working at his trade about a year ago. When in his prime he was a remarkably active man on his feet, and could ride in the saddle with any horseman of the day. He was blessed with a most vigorous constitution, was never known to be seriously unwell, and only occasionally in the latter years of his long life had be any cause to consult a physician. He possessed a most cheerful and contented disposition—always looked upon the bright side of life's picture—was never oppressed or cast down by any misfortune or worldly disappointment that crossed his path, and seemed to be one of the happiest of men when sitting on his bench industriously plying his needle and humming one of the many old Irish songs he had learned in his boyhood and brought with him to this country. He was as honest a man as ever walked the earth, and no one can truthfully say that he ever intentionally defrauded him out of a single farthing. With two or perhaps three exceptions there are now no persons residing here who were here when he came in 1819, and one of these was then an infant. In 1821 he was married to Mary Brookbank by Dr. Gallitzin, in the old Catholic church at Loretto. Of his five children who survive him, two sons reside in this place, one in Missouri and one in Kansas, and a married daughter, Mrs. Murphy, in Bradford, McKean county, but who has been with her father since the death of his eldest daughter in March last and that of his wife in April, a double bereavement which it was hardly possible for one of his advanced age long to survive. He was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, a good citizen and neighbor, and passed away from among the people of this place and its vicinity who had known him so long and so well, without an enemy and with the respect and esteem of the entire community. His remains were borne to the Catholic church, of which he had always been a zealous and devoted member, on Thursday morning, and after a requiem mass had been celebrated by Father Walsh and a most appropriate funeral sermon preached by Rev. Father O'Shea, of Loretto, they were interred in the adjacent cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Munster township, on or about July 6th, 1885, 6 head of sheep, 3 ewes with a piece of both ears off and 3 lambs with no mark visible, one ewe has a small bell on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES A. PARRISH.

Munster twp., Aug. 21st, '85—3t.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about 2½ miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of Dennetrius McGough, Anthony Sell and others, containing 118 acres, 60 of which are cleared and the balance having good hard wood timber. A good orchard, house and barn is on the place and it is well watered with never failing springs. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MARY & ANN FURY.

Loretto, Aug. 21, 1885—3t.

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not withing apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. *David* KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. *David* Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To Keep the Blood Pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all *impurities* of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, May 6, 1885.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN W. WONDERS.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN FERGUSON,

Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN LITZINGER.

Clearfield township, July 24, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor House Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOSEPH CRISTE.

Washington twp., Aug. 7th, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN RORABAUGH.

Croyle township, Aug. 14, '85.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Jury Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

E. J. BLOUGH,

Scalp Level, Pa.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Alias Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Vend Expon, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, the following described real estate will be exposed to public sale at the Mansion House, Johnstown, Pa., on

Saturday, Sept. 5th 1885,

at 1 o'clock P. M., to wit.:

All the title and interest of William H. Morgan and Martha A. Morgan, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Conemaugh, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Frankstown road and running back to an alley, having the property of Lizzie Thomas on the east and property of Cambria Iron Co., on the west, having thereon erected a two story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Ephraim Wills. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David Teeter.

Also, All the right title and interest of Jeremiah Oaks, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Stonycreek township, Cambria Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a corner of lot No. 9, thence along the west side of 25 feet south, six and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and five feet to a post, thence south sixty-seven and one half degrees west, fifty one feet to a post, thence by a division line through the original lot north six thenone fourth degrees east, one hundred and thirty-two and a half feet to line of lot No. 9, thence along said lot No. 9, south eighty-three and three-fourth degrees east, forty-four feet to the place of beginning. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Ephraim P. Hayes.

Also, All the right title and interest of Eliza Peckworth, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Stonycreek, Cambria Co., fronting on the Bedford Pike 63 feet and runing back to an alley 176 feet, having an gliey on the northwest and lot of George Eichenselor on the east, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Eliza Pickworth and Mrs. —— Mahan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Beal Co.

Also, All the right title and interest of Hugh Gallagher, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Prospect, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on —— street and bounded by lands of C. B. Ellis on the east, on the north by Cambria Iron Co., and on the west by Anthony Rodgers, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Andrew Firear. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of use Wood Morrell & Co., Limited.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

D. A. LUTHER,

3t Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Aug. 12, 1885.

TRIAL LIST.—Cases set down for trial on the first week of September Term, beginning on Monday, September 7th, 1885:

FIRST WEEK.

Miller vs. Kennedy et al.
Rosenteel vs. Creswell.

SECOND WEEK.

Shaffer vs. Pickworth.
Condron vs. Wharton.
Wentroth vs. Horne & Co. et al.
Bracken vs. Devlin.
Endler vs. Miller.
Myers vs. Wilkinson.
Mulligan vs. Litzinger.
Moore vs. Bender.
Coopersdale Boro. vs. Lower Yoder tp.
Frantz vs. Yockanrode.
Myers Ex'rs vs. Martin.
Murphy vs. Fye.
Fiske vs. Powell.
Cunningham et al vs. Weakland et al.
Anderson vs. Owen.
Tonkin vs. Franciscus & Woods.
Milligan vs. Fisher et al.
McMillen & Waters vs. Brendlinger.
Hager vs. Griffith et al.
Heisel's Ex'rs vs. Storm.
Childs vs. Ecoff & Co.
Anderson vs. Notley.
McGague's Adm'rs vs. Hawksworth.
Custer vs. Custer.
McCoy vs. Watt.

Prothonotary's Office, Eb'g Aug. 10, 1885. H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothonotary.

UNITED STATES SALE OF LAND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Pursuant to Section 3749, Revised Statutes, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on Saturday, September 12, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the following described tract or parcel of land in Cambria county, Pennsylvania: Beginning at a sugar tree marked for a corner, thence by land now of Joseph Van Ormer east 5 degrees south 27 perches to a post, thence by same south 7 degrees east 24 perches to a post on line of land of Thomas Powell's estate, thence by land of said Thomas Powell's estate, west 2 degrees south 40½ perches to a post, thence north 23 degrees east 22 perches to a post, thence north 11 degrees east 6½ perches to a sugar tree, the place of beginning, containing 5 acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the United States by William W. Dudley, Trustee, by deed dated July 24, 1884, recorded in said county in Liber 51 folio 781 et seq.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash and balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest; or all cash at option of purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the property.

A. McCUE,

Solicitor of the Treasury.

June 12, 1885.-8t.

REMOVAL!

—)o(—

Alfred E. Goetz,

—)o(—

Altoon's Leading Merchant Tailor, Has Removed to Much Larger and More Commodious Quarters.

—)o(—

TWO SQUARES ABOVE HIS

[—old stand to—]

No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue,

—)o(—

Where His Fall and Winter Stock is Now Ready for Inspection. For Fashionable Fabric, a Beautiful Fit and Good Workmanship, go to GOETZ, the Tailor,

—)o(—

11th Avenue, Near 16th St.,

ALTOONA, PA.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facas, alias Fieri Facias Pluries Fieri Facias and Vend Expon Levari Facas and Test Vend Fxpon, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

Monday, Sept. 7th, 1885.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right title and interest of Elizabeth C. Brady and Ellen Parrish, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Main St., on the east and running back to land of D. Watts on the west, adjoining lot of Dr. Geo. W. Miller on the north, Mrs. Mary C. Kaylor on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas Burkey and Geo. Yeckly, Jr. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Bracken.

Also, All the right title and interest of Mich'l Brickner, of in and all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Main street on the west and running back to alley on the east, adjoining property of Albert Bender, dec'd on the north and Forest street on the south, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Michael Brickner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Equitable Loan and Building association.

Also, All the right title and interest of Francis Burk, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Main St., and running back along Forest St., 170 feet to an alley and adjoining the land of Jacob Fogle on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house one story plank store house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of F. N. Burk.

Also, All the right title and interest of Francis N. Burk, of in and to all that certain piece of land situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Main St. 50 feet and running back along Forest St., 170 feet to an alley, adjoining the land of Joseph Durbin, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of —— Campbell and Mrs. Jennie Cooper. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Penn Building and Loan association.

Also, All the right title and interest of Charles Gautner, of in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of P. & A. Flynn on the north, heirs of Isaac Gates on the east, Luther and Byers on the south and John Long on the west, containing about 71 acres, about 25 acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a 1½-story log house and frame kitchen, now in the occupancy of John Long, a small one story plank house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Wm. Connelly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. V. Barker.

Also, All the right title and interest of Matthias Kessler, of in and to a piece or parcel of land situate partly in Reade township and partly in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Hon. John Dean, Martin Tighe and others, containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, about thirty acres cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, now in the occupancy of ——. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. H. Fiske & Co., now for the use of the United States.

Also, All the right title and interest of John Swires, of in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Dean township, Cambria Co. Pa., adjoining lands of Cambria Iron Co., on the west, John Dean on the south and others, containing 400 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, a two-story frame house, frame stable, steam saw mill and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of John Swires and Jamer Swires. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Elisha Elliott.

Also, All the right title and interest of Alexander Troxell, of in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Reade township, Cambria Co., Pa., adjoining lands of C. C. Mulholen, Wm. Smith, George Kuhn and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 70 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house weather boarded and log barn, now in the occupancy of A. Troxell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Bardine, for use of Samuel Matthews.

Also, All the right title and interest of William H. Burgoon, of in and to all the following described building and lot of ground, viz.: A two-story frame house or building situate in White township, Cambria Co., Pa., on a piece or parcel of land containing about twenty acres, more or less, bounded on the east by Charles Ranstead, on the east by Dishart and Luther, south by Larry Burgoon and north by land of James Punket and Charles Ranstead, the house being twenty-six feet wide by thirty-four feet long and eighteen feet high. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of D. & C. Moore.

Also, All the right title and interest of William L. Shunefelt, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the East Ward of Ebensburg Borough, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Crawford St., on the south and running back to property of John Garman on the north, having lot of John Garman on the east and lot of Mrs. Ann Patterson on the west, containing ¼ of an acre, having thereon erected a one and half story frame house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of John Folson. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David M. Loudon.

Also, All the right title and interest of Geo. F. Miller, of in and to all the following described building and lot of ground situate upon a certain piece of land within the township of Reade, in the county of Cambria, Pa., and known as the Miller farm, adjoining lands of John Gwinn, G. W. Cree and others, said building is a dwelling house of two stories, size twenty feet by twenty-eight feet plank frame from eighteen feet high, &c., now in the occupancy of Geo. F. Miller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of E. F. Spencer.

Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knock down and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the deed.

D. A. LUTHER,

Sheriff,

3t

Ebensburg, Aug. 12, '85.

Curry Institute and Union Business College.

S. W. Corner Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. WM. A. HERRON, Pres. of Board of Trustees. J. P. ANDREWS, Sect'y of Board.

The Largest, Most Thorough, Practical and Successful Commercial College & English Training School in Pennsylvania. 813 Students last year. Elegant Buildings, First-class Equipments, 27 Instructors. 15 Large Halls and Recitation Rooms, occupying an area of over 10,000 Sq Ft.

Copies of the finest piece of Penmanship in the State mailed free with Handbook of School upon application to

HARMON D. WILLIAMS, Business Manager. JAS. CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M. Principal.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons, is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHIEES, GRAIN DRILLS, cider mills

Warranted the best. Grain drills; the celebrated Pennsylvania, the only perfect force feed phosphate attachment in use. Cider Mills; the celebrated American and young American. CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES and STANDARD IMPLEMENTS generally. Send for catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York Pa

State Normal School,

INDIANA PA.,

Will open for the new year,

Monday, September 7, 1885.

This is a thorough Professional School for teachers, presenting, also:

College Preparatory Department.
Musical Department,
Commercial Department.

To be sure of a room it should be ordered early.

For particulars or catalogue, address, 4t

L. H. DURLING, A. M., Prin.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Canonsburg, Pa., 20 miles from Pittsburg. For both sexes 10 teachers. Thorough instruction in CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, NORMAL AND MUSICAL COURSES; also, French, German and MILITARY DRILL. Students prepared for Sophomore year in any college. Tuition, $10 to $15. Next term opens Sept. 22d. For catalogue or information, address REV. W. F. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.

July 24, '85-4t.

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,

☞ HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, REVOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST

I Have Now in Store the Largest Stock of Hardware Ever Offered in the Country, all bought at Rock-Bottom Prices for Cash and all First-Class Goods. I do Not Buy or Keep in Stock Any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods. Whatever You Buy From me You Can Rely on Being Worth the Money You Pay for it. Owing to an Advance I am Now Selling Many Goods at Less Than I Can Replace Them at, But I Shall Continue to Sell at Bottom Prices, until I am Compelled to Re-stock up. When You Want a Cooking or a Heating Stove, Tin Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, Call and See My Prices, I am Not Uundersold.

G. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, August 14, 1885.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction or outcry on the premises on Saturday, August 29th, 1885, at two o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of which John Sheehan died, seized, to wit.: A piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Timothy Sheehan, other land of the estate of John Sheehan, deceased, and the road leading from St. Augustine to Glen Connell; containing seventeen acres and fifty-five perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in one year. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bond of the purchaser.

ELIZA SHEEHAN,

Adm'r. of John Sheehan, dec'd.

August 7, 1885. 3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael C. Bradley, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael C. Bradley, late of Lilly's Borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL BRADLEY,

Executor.

Washington twp., July 3, 1885. 6t

FOR SALE!

Will be sold at private sale.

That popular and pleasantly located Summer Hotel known as **"Belmont"** at Ebensburg, Pa. The house is thoroughly furnished and is provided with all the necessary outbuildings, and fifty-three acres of improved land adjoining the borough of Ebensburg. Also one two-horse carriage and one road wagon, all of which will be sold cheap. For particulars call on or address

GEO. A. KINKEAD,

Ebensburg,

4t Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John T. Cooney, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John T. Cooney, deceased, late of Washington township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL BRACKEN,

July 17, '85.-6t. Administrator.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, his farm in Cambria township, one and one-half miles from Ebensburg, containing **240 Acres,** in a good state of cultivation, with good frame house and frame barn, an excellent orchard, plenty of water and about one million feet of lumber on the premises. To parties wishing to purchase a smaller piece of land, he will divide it to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Call on the subscriber residing on the premises.

MARTIN SANDERS.

Cambria twp., Jan. 9, 1885.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION!

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, for a borough charter for the village of Summit and adjacent territory, in the township of Washington.

JNO. E. SCANLAN,

Attorney for Petitioners.

July 31, 1885—6t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public vendue or outcry at the Hotel of George Brant in the borough of Lilly, on Saturday, August 29th, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate of which William Tiley died, seized, to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Lilly, county of Cambria, adjoining lot of F. M. George, Esq., and F. C. George, and fronting on the old Portage road.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate in the borough and county aforesaid, adjoining lot of John Bradley and others; fronting on a street and extending back to an alley.

ALSO—Fifteen lots of ground situate near the foot of Plane No. 3. in the township of Washington, county aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in one year. Deferred payments to be or interest and to be secured by the judgment notes of the purchaser.

JOSHUA AURANDT,

Adm'r of William Tiley, dec'd.

August 7, 1885.—3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction or outcry on the premises on Saturday, August 29th, 1885, at two o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of which Jeremiah Gleason, died seized, to wit:

No. 1. The one undivided half-part of a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Portage township, Cambria county, adjoining a tract of land warranted in the name of George Cutwalt, land of Henry Heisel, Henry and Cornelius Zellers and others; containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared, having thereon erected a two-story log house and frame stable.

No. 2. A piece or parcel of land situate partly in Portage township, Cambria county, and partly in Greenfield township, Blair county (about ten acres being in Blair county) adjoining a tract of land warranted in the name of William Smith, D. D., land of Henry Heisel and others; containing two hundred and fifty-nine acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared, having thereon erected a log barn.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of sale and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.

VALENTINE CRAMER,

Adm'r of Jeremiah Gleason, dec'd.

August 7, 1885—3t.

FOR SALE.

Two lots of ground, on Centre street, Ebensburg with a Frame House of eleven rooms, stable, orchard and outbuildings.

ALSO—Two lots on same street, suitable for cottages.

ALSO—A pasture lot of about one and-a-half acres, situate one square from above described premises.

For terms, apply at the office of

JOSEPH McDONALD,

4t Armory Building.

Ebensburg, June 30, 1885.

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand, 1431 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—M. LINGLE.

ELECTION NOTICE!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Council of Ebensburg borough approved July 13th, 1885, Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the usual places of holding municipal and general election in the East and West wards of said borough on Saturday, August 22d, A. D. 1885, between the hours of 7 A. M., and 7 P. M., for the purpose of determing whether the indebtness of said borough shall be increased to an amount not to exceed seven per centum upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein. Tickets voted to be labelled on the outside "increase of debt," and to contain on the inside the words "no increase of debt," or "debt may be increased."

Amount of last assessed valuation.......129243 00
Amount of existing indebtedness:
Coupon Bonds.......5000 00
Accrued Interest.......86 00
5086 00

Deduct amount of duplicate for year 1885.
Applicable to the payment of same $1298 77
Balance due on duplicate of 1883.......8 42
" " " 1884.......45 10
1352 29

Net amount of bonded indebtedness.......$3733 71
Amount of outstanding orders.......150 00
Balance due on dup. of '83 for bor.......84 21
" " '84.......24 05
Amt. of " '85.......350 20
Amount of indebedness proposed to be incurred.......$4000 00
Percentage of assessed valuation, .0325 per centum.

The said indebtedness to be incurred for the purpose of obtaining an additional water supply for the borough and a sufficient quantity of hose.

F. H. BARKER,

Burgess.

Attest:

J. H. DAVIS, Clerk.

Council Chamber, July 13th, 1885. 6t

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 1st section of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

That section five of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which reads as follows: "Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the [illegible] Assembly shall provide for additional [illegible] business of said districts may [illegible] containing a population less the [illegible] constitute separate districts sha[ll] [illegible] convenient single districts, or, [illegible] be attached to contiguous dist[ricts] [illegible] eral Assembly may provide. The [illegible] ciate judge, not learned in the law [illegible] in counties forming separate [illegible] several associate judges in office when the Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms," be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: Whenever a county shall contain sixty thousand inhabitants it may constitute a separate judicial district and may elect one judge learned in the law, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges as the business of said districts may require. Counties not forming separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts and having more than one law judge; every other county shall elect two associate judges, who shall not be required to be learned in the law; but the several associate judges in office, when this amendment shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired term.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. S. STENGER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Gilian Hoffman, deceased.

Take notice than an inquest will be held at the residence of Gilian Hoffman, deceased, in the borough of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

D. A. LUTHER,

Sheriff,

Ebensburg, Aug. 11, 1885. 3t

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of land containing about 170 acres, in White and Reade townships with the Clearfield creek running through it, adjoining lands of Hon. John Dean and Martin Tighe, about 30 acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a two-story frame house. The balance is well timbered with pine, hemlock, oak and other timber. The land is underlaid with coal and iron. The Cresson and Coalport railroad, now being built runs through this land. For particulars and terms call on or address

MATTHIAS KESSLER,

Fiske,

3t Cambria Co., Pa

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, Pa., and will be offered for confirmation by said Court on the first Monday of September next. The first and partial account of Thomas D. Powers Assignee of Mrs Rose McGough.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,

3t Prothonotary.

Ebensburg, August 3, 1885.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, Pa., and will be offered for confirmation by said court on Monday, Sept. 7, 1885.

The first and final account of Adam Schettig, assignee of Andrew Eckenrode and William C. Schroth, trading as Eckenrode and Schroth.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,

3t Prothonotary.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1885.

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Cambria township, Cambria county, situate two miles north of Ebensburg, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and a new frame barn. A splendid orchard of well selected fruit trees is on the premises, and the whole farm is well watered. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premises. Terms reasonable.

ANDREW DISHART.

Cambria twp., Aug. 14th, '85. 3t.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Prepare for Wheat Seeding.

No sooner are the small spring grains, barly and oats, harvested than it is time to commence preparations for fall seeding. No sooner, after the barly has been hauled from the field, plowing the stubble is commenced, the better; and the same is true of oats, provided wheat is to follow those crops.

It is a little unfortunate that the preparation of seed-beds for wheat must commence in the hottest and unusually the driest time of the year, when teams must suffer most from heat and flies and the ground is so dry that it is very difficult plowing it the proper depth, and when it is very likely to break into hard lumps. But there seems to be no alternative. If the stubble is left until near seeding time it may be still harder and insufficient time is left to complete the proper comminution and compaction of the soil before seeding.

If proper preparation of the ground was made for spring seeding it will be less difficult preparing it for wheat. If the ground, when well dried out, was plowed deep and finely pulverized it will neither be so hard nor so lumpy as if plowed while too wet, plowed shallow and left in clods. Slovenly, negligent preparation for one crop increases the labor of preparation for subsequent crops. No farmer can afford to slight the preparation for any crop, for the crop slighted will fail to pay the cost of indifferent culture and the cost of following crops is increased. If a farmer cannot properly prepare the ground for the seasonable sowing nor planting of one crop, he had better omit the crop entirely and let the ground lie in fallow until it is time to prepare for the next crop.

If the ground was plowed deep for barley or oats, it will not be necessary to plow the stubble very deep; because it has been decided by the best practical farmers, from long experience, that it is not best to make the lower soil mellow for seed-bed for wheat, but if the upper two or three inches is fine and mellow it is better to have that below pretty firmly compacted. It is best to have the wheat roots collect their food near the surface in autumn. A mass of fine roots, near the surface will rise and fall with the expansion and contraction of the soil in freezing and thawing, without being hoven out upon the surface, whereas, if the wheat roots deep in autumn, the roots will be broken off by the expansion and the crowns will die. And here, we think, may be found an explanation of the wonderful effects of phosphates, some seasons, in preventing winter-killing. The phosphate, drilled in with the seed, causes the growth of a mat of roots near the surface.

In view of these considerations, the stubble should be turned under as soon as possible after the harvest is gathered, and then time will be afforded to compact the lower strata of the soil and pulverize the upper, by means of roller, harrow, gang-plow, cultivator, &c., before seeding time arrives.

In regard to the area it will be advisable for farmers to sow to wheat, this fall, we would say that we think they had better sow that which comes in the regular rotation, provided it can be well prepared. Wheat has not paid very well for the last two or three years, nor have other crops as for that, but next year may bring a change. We do not believe it best to abandon any staple crop because it has not done well for two or three years, unless conditions have so changed that there is little probability of its paying in the future. prepare the seed-bed well, sow in season, good, plump, clean wheat of the most profitable varieties; sow with phosphates if experience has shown that they will pay on your soil, or top-dress with fine barnyard manure; do the best you possibly can, and await patiently the action of Nature's forces to accomplish the remainder.—*Rural Home.*

Nothing to the Harvest Apple.

A watermelon and a cucumber which found themselves on the same stand at the central market yesterday began quarrelling:

"You are all colic, to say the best of you," remarked the mellon.

"And you are all seeds and rinds" retorted the cucumber.

"Come now, what's all this row about?", queried the stand keeper as he finished selling a quart af strawberries.

"Why," answered the mellon, "old cholera morbus here is jealous of me."

"No such thing! old rind and seeds prides himself on being able to kill two men to my one, and you know that is all wind!"

"Hush, my children," whispered the stand keeper. "While I appreciate both of you for you're worth, neither of you are justified in doing any bragging at this season of the year. The harvest apple is now knocking 'em out in one round."—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—If grease or oil is spilled on the carpet, sprinkle flour or fine meal over the spot as soon as possible, let it lie for several hours and it will absorb the grease.

A pretty ornament for a mantel or a bracket is a small panel covered with crimson plush; on this hang a decorated holly palette; tie it on with a narrow, old gold satin ribbon.

It may not be known to all housekeepers that they can effectually remove dust from their oil paintings by washing them with a soft cloth dipped in lukewarm suds. Wipe dry.

To remove the smell of paint in a room this method is given: Slice a few onions and place them in the centre of the room. Close the doors, leave the window open a little, and in a few hours the disagreeable odor will have disappeared.

To prevent preserves spoiling, apply the white of egg with a brush to a single thickness of white tissue paper, with which cover the jars, lapping over an inch or two. It will require no tying, becoming when dry inconceivably tight and strong, and impervious to the air.

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THE WEEKLY POST

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congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

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An Old Lady.

"My mother, 75 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

A Minister's Wife.

Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

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Facts About the Metropolis.

Some of the more salient points of life in the Metropolis may be seen in the following figures:

1. Population. The population of the city of New York, according to the census of 1880, is 1,206, 299.

2. Sexes. Of the population of the city, 590,514 are males, and 615,785 are females.

3. Transient population. The transient or floating population may be estimated as follows: In any one day, on an average, we may suppose that there are of immigrants temporarily stopping in the city 5,000; of seamen and boatmen 5,000; of visitors at hotels 10,000; of visitors at boarding houses 10,000; or, in all, say 30,000.

4. Families. The number of families living in the city is 243,157. The average number of persons to a family is 4.96.

5. Dwellings. The number of dwelling houses in the city is 73,684. The average number of persons to a dwelling is 6.37.

6. Tenement houses. Houses containing three or more families are classed as tenement houses. It is supposed that there are 20,000 tenement houses, and that they contain a population of 500,000.

7. Nativities. 727,629 persons were born in the United States, and 478,670 are from foreign countries, of forty different nationalities.

8. Marriages. The number of persons united in marriage in the city during the year is estimated at 27,000, equal to 13,500 marriages.

9. Births. The number of births in the city during the year is estimated at 46,000.

10. Deaths. The number of deaths during the year was 85,044.

11. City Taxes. The city taxes are about $30,000,000 a year, or about $30 a head for the entire population.

12. Property. The total valuation of property in the city is $1,185,947,098.

13. Public amusements. The money spent in theatres, operas, and other public amusements is estimated at $7,000,000 annually.

14. Public education. For the support of the public schools about $4,000,000 are required.

15. Police. For the support of the police about $4,000,000 are required.

16. Emigrants. The number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden for several years has been 400,000; last year it was 330,000.—*Christian at Work.*

Health Hints.

The seed rod of the plantain, boiled in milk, will check the most violent case of cholera morbus.

A freckle cure recommended by a professional consists of two ounces of lemon juice and one dram of sugar. Mix together and let stand in a glass bottle for a few days; then rub on the face and avoid exposure to the sun or wind.

For dogwood or ivy poisoning the following is said to be an infallible remedy: Boil wood ashes enough to make a strong lye; wash the poisoned parts in this; let it remain a few minutes, and wash off in soft lukewarm water; when dry anoint with grease. Repeat this process as the poison develops itself, and one or two applications will cure the most obstinate cases. It acts like magic.

The natural process by which bleeding is stopped is the formation of a blood clot which plugs the orifice of the divided vessel. When an artery is divided the cut end retracts or shrinks so that the formation of a clot is facilitated, but the blood current is so strong, unless loss of much blood has diminished the force of the circulation that it hinders the coagulation. It should, therefore be the aim of the assistant to check or stop the flow of blood away from the artery in order that the beginnings of clot formation may not be swept away by the current. This may be accomplished by pressing upon the orifice of the vessel in the wound, or by pressing the edges of the wound firmly together, or in cases where this is not easy and efficient, by compressing the artery which supplies the part from which the hemorage is taking place in some other part of its course between the heart and the injury. The main arteries supplying the head lie in the neck, one on each side of the windpipe, where their pulsations may be readily felt. In case of a wound of an artery in the neck the cut ends of the vessel should be compressed with the finger, if possible, or the artery both below and above the wound should be pressed firmly backward against the backbone. Unless skilled surgical aid can be speedily obtained there is little hope of saving life in case these great vessels are wounded.

HOW TO TREAT BALKY HORSES.—The habit of balking in double harness can be easily overcome by means of a cord one fourth of an inch in diameter and sixteen feet in length, an iron ring about one and a half inches in diameter and a piece of strong twine some two feet in length. Fasten the ring securely by means of the twine to the backstrap where it is is crossed by the breeching strap, then double the cord, placing the loop formed by the centre under the balky horse's tail like a crupper. Cross the cord and pass both ends through the ring attached to the backstrap. Carry them forward and pass them through that terret ring on the saddle of the harness which is next to the balky candidate's mate, then carry them through the hame ring of the good horse and fasten them, leaving a little slack but not enough to allow the balky horse to settle into the breeching of the harness. After completing this arrangement, step back, take the reins and start slowly. Of course the balky one will attempt to hang back, but the sensation produced by the cord will divert his attention in a very short time, and before he realizes what he is doing he will put his shoulder to the collar and help to draw the load. This is far better than whipping, and a few lessons will generally effect a permanent cure. —*Country Gentleman.*

WHAT does it to a man who has no money to know that there are 1,600 sorts of pears, 1,500 sorts of apples, 150 of plums, more than 150 varieties of gooseberries and about 125 kinds of strawberries?

Woman the Home Maker.

"Home," says the proverb, "is where the heart is," but if so, no man seems to have heart enough to fit out a home without a woman to help him. A woman can do so for herself; there lies her advantage. It may be harder for a woman to make money: undoubtedly it is harder. She makes a dollar, perhaps, where a man makes twenty, but when it comes to purchasing power her dollar goes the farthest toward the maintenance of a home. So long as she retains it she is strong and self-respecting, and even if she parts with it, so strong is the instinct of home that she can sometimes reconstruct it for herself, even in a boarding house. If the home is combined with a little freedom in the use of money, it gives more comfort and more local prestige than a lone man can win by a fortune. What would be the condition of any country village in our Atlantic States without a first-class maiden lady! She is the daughter of "old squire" sombody or "parson" somebody else; she lives in the great square house, with its elms and its white lilacs and its breezy hall; she has a maid or two who have lived with her so long that they seem like half sisters; she has in daily use the precious china and the old chairs that her envious city niece vainly tried to rival at auction rooms; she manages the book club and the church sociable; she is the confidante of all the love affairs; she calls upon the new comers, if worthy—indeed the new comers, if worthy, bring letters to her. To the older inhabitants of the town she always seems young and even elegant. She has a prolonged tradition of precedence that outlasts youth and beauty; if she has a sister, they are known to the end of their days as "the Parker girls." All this is the joint result of womanhood which creates homes. It is not only potent for itself, but it extends its potency over all other homes. What compared with this is the social position given by wealth to the lonely old bachelor in the country village? Though he be a millionaire, he is simply "the old bach." The truth is that as people grow older it is the man who becomes dependent, and the woman the centre and essential figure of the household, since she can do without him and he cannot do without her. The proof of this lies in the fact that we see all around us self-sufficing and contented households of women, while a house that contains men only is a barrack, not a home. In youth it is easy to ignore, to say with Shakspeare in "Henry V":

'Tis ever common
That men are merriest when away from home.

But the merriment is shallow, the laugh is forced, and the years and sorrow soon bring him back, a repentant prodigal, to his home and to woman, the only home maker.

WHERE TO STUDY AMERICAN CHARACTER.—The American people are fast becoming summer wanderers. Not only from the hot and fetid cities come the many who can afford to seek wholesome air and rest, but the whole country pours out its well-to do and intelligent people to spend part of the idle summer season in mingled rest and sight-seeing. The place to see the American people of every shade is at the summer resorts. The typical American man, woman, boy and girl are all to be seen there, and every phase of American character is there exhibited. There can be no system of seclusion in this country to give any leading summer hotel an iron-clad individuality. The doors may be slammed in the face of the Jews here and there, but the experiment has been a failure as a rule, and the average Christian has learned that the average Hebrew has much the same virtues and the same infirmities of all other races. The smaller houses naturally attract congenial people from all the various sections and conditions of life, from the ultra snobbish to the cheap-side lounger; but the great hotels and the favorite regions of resort, become alike the temple of every race and class. Even Newport has its full share of social pretenders and mendicants, and the Catskills swarm with the quiet elegance of culture, the restless ostentations of shoddy, the babble of the dude and the middle strata of common sense, all jostling each other in the race for pleasure. Summer rest and summer sight-seeing have become fixed attributes of the American people, and there is no better way to study American character than in the now countless and varied seaside and mountain summer resorts.

A Texas Lawyer's Strategy.

In a suit at Longview, Texas, John W. Duncan, one of the attorneys in the case, vehemently argued that no value or reliance could be placed upon petitions promiscuously signed by citizens. Opposing counsel refuted Duncan's argument scathingly and characterized it as absurd and idiotic. The court and the jury were also against Duncan. They believe that petitions in any cause if signed by good men, were entitled to respectful consideration.

Chagrined and defeated, but not convinced that he was wrong, Duncan quietly went to work to prove that petitions were of no value. His ingenious zeal was rewarded Tuesday, when in court be read a solemn petition praying that the court would hang their fellow townsman Luke Howard, who is one of the most respectable and enterprising citizens of the place. Duncan displayed the names of all the county officers and of fifty business men signed to this ludicrous petition.

Among the signers were the brother and brother-in-law of Howard. Every signature was proven to be genuine and it was conceded that Lawyer Duncan had proved his argument.

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Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

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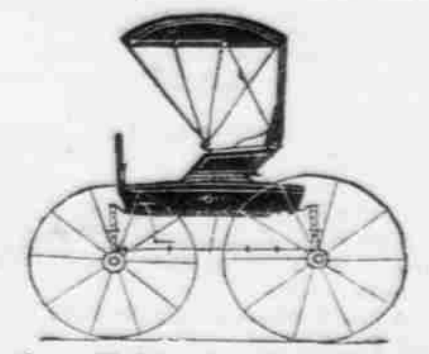

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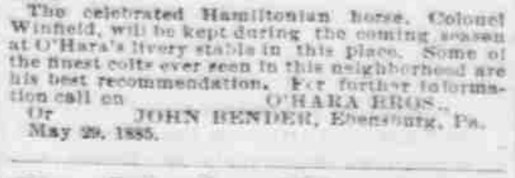

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Sole Prop's West's Liver Pills.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse thon I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserable unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.
Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.
It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.
It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.
It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.
The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.
No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

THE NEW CORSET. TRICORA RELIEF [illegible]
Price $1.00 Ask for it.
J. G. FITZPATRICK & CO., Mfrs., NEW YORK.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

EVERY ONE Who Owns a WAGON Wants A EUREKA ADJUSTABLE CANOPY TOP. [illegible]

Consult DR. BUTTS [illegible]

WANTED A MAN! [illegible] SALARY $75 to $100
GAY BROS. [illegible]

Two Boston Dog Stories.

There is a Newfoundland dog, by name, who gives daily proof comprehension of what is said to A lady called on his mistress the day. During her call Lion came rather slyly, lay down on the parlor pet and went to sleep. The conversation ran on, and the visitor said

"What a handsome Newfoundland you have!"

Lion opened one eye, "Yes," mistress, "he is a very good dog takes excellent care of the children."

Lion opened the other eye and his tail complacently to and fro the carpet.

"When the baby goes out he goes with her, and I feel perfectly then that no harm can come to his mistress went on.

Lion's tail thumped up and violently on the carpet.

"And he is so gentle to them such a playmate and companion that we would not take a thousand lars for him."

Lion's tail now went up and down and fro, and round and round great and undisguised glee.

"But," said his mistress, "Lion one serious fault."

Total absinence of Lion's tail gether with the appearance of pression of great concern on his

"He will come in here with his feet and lie down on the carpet, I have told him time and again musn't do it."

Here Lion arose with an air of utmost dejection and humiliation slunk out of the room, with his exuberant tail totally crestfallen.

A dog went every day, with given him by his master, to for his dinner at a butcher's The dog always presented his which went into the till and meat was given him and he home with it. One day the thought he would play a trick customer, just to see what he do. So he put the dime in his and went about other business dog waited patiently for a long be waited on, showing some signs patience. The butcher made serving him. Finally the dog bark violently, walking meanwhile the till to the chopping block.

"What do you mean, you shouted the butcher. "Get out get out!" and he kicked out of the shop.

The dog lingered an instant trotted away in a determined down the street. In a few came back with a policeman!

Farm, Garden and Kitchen.

Beets require about 70 days radishes, 50; tomatoes, 55; With all such quick growing is need for fine, well rotted, nure.

Ducks should have separate from other fowls. No roosts sary, but they should have as they do not like to hunt the ground like chickens.

The *American Agriculturist* a remedy for colic in horses, er fails, is an injection of two quarts of cold water, Instant relief will be afforded treatment.

An old and successful farmer that he has noticed in his garden that portion which is hoed or with the dew upon the ground better crops than that hoed of the day."

Don't neglect to give the pigs on the ground and in the open breeding sows should run in ture, and should be left to hungry. It will give them and constitutional vigor. hogs die of cholera or when kept shut up in close wallowing in filth.

Farmers who have cows own dairying, and who at the keep hens, should know that nothing better for hens and to encourage their laying plenty of skimmed milk to drink clabbered it is none the advantage of this kind of illustrated by the comparison of two neighbors—one was all the time, while the other but few. It was found that feeding exactly alike with the exception that one was feeding ful of skimmed milk, and as a quence was receiving the eggs. milk is also good for young chicks *mantown Telegraph.*

Facetious Paragraphs.

Jones calls his wife's hair switch-tender.

A one legged man will never be led with wet feet.

We suppose they call it the moon" because there are four in it.

The woman who effectually her husband with the broom tainly gains a sweeping victory

[illegible]